THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors.

FORWARD.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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Erie April 6, 1852.

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M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST.—Office on the south side of the Diamond five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work warranted. Erie June 19 1852.

Poetry and Miscellany.

"FRANK PIERCE A COWARD."

BY LEWIS DELA.

Frank Pierce a coward? breath it not
'Neath Freedom's hallowed sky;
Old Bunker Hill will find a voice,
To echo back the lie.
The blood that from that sacred fount
Bathed'd our native land,
Has never warmed a craven heart,
Or nerved a traitor's hand.

Frank Pierce a coward? let the wretch
Forth from his ambush crawl,
Who, with corruption in his heart,
Thus bathed his lips in gall.
If, with a sceptre by his side,
And on his head a crown,
The deep damnation of the deed
Would strike the Caitiff down.

Frank Pierce a coward? he who spurned
The gifts of place and power,
And found beside the hearth of home
The only welcome dower.
But when the blast of war was heard,
He sought a foreign shore;
Not that he loved his home the less,
But loved his country more.

Frank Pierce a coward? let us look
On Chepultepec's field,
Who, leading on his bold brigade,
Knew no such words as yield?
At Contreras the marshaled host
Stood wrapt in awe and pride;
The "gallant ninth" led on by Pierce,
The hotest fir defied.

Frank Pierce a coward? when at night,
By pure compassion led,
He sought alone the crimson field,
Where those he loved had bled?
No thought of self; his only wish
To catch the latest sigh
Of those who left New England homes,
In that far land to die.

Frank Pierce a coward? No! the thought
Would Freedom's soil profane;
The patriot sire of "seventy-six"
Lives in the son again.
His fame shall spread, long as our flag
In glory floats on high—
As long as Hampshire's granite hills
Look upward to the sky!

From Sartain's Union Magazine.

THE JUDGE'S STORY.

BY CHAMPION RUSSEL.

"Don't mix any for me Luke."

"Just the thing before breakfast on a cold morning," said the smiling storekeeper, emerging from behind his counter, with a tin tray of tumblers filled to the brim with a streaming fluid from which there rose a grateful odor of lemon peel and Monongahela; "pears to me you need it if you're going up the mountain in the teeth of this wind. Why, the teetotal folks hain't got you, have they Judge? As for myself I don't put much confidence in 'em. Father Cummins says they're wise above what is written, and he ought to know, for he's lived sixty-five years and has looked into more of those new fangled reforms than any other man in the township. Steady man is Father Cummins; takes his warm sling as regularly as he reads his Bible, and is all the better for both. I never see him un-steady but once. Now that's what I call temperance."

"So do I," answered he of the red eyes. "I always make it a point to take just enough; and it isn't my fault if once in a while I do go a little over the mark, so long as I stick up for good principles. Hand me that highest tumbler, Luke, and mind you mark it on the slate, for I don't want to go beyond my reg'lar number; there's no security, you know, after you pass the rubicond. Cost a quarter, Judge, think better of it, and jine us. Won't you drink sir?" he added, turning to me.

"Certainly," chimed in our social Ganymede, "who ever knew a well behaved young gentleman to refuse when older folks asked him, keep a glass yourself, I'll put one by the Judge, and we'll all draw up nearer the fire, for it's most searching cold, surely."

A most bitter night it was in reality, but I was hardly sorry that the raw and drizzly morning, which rendered the expediency of traveling so doubtful, had been succeeded by an afternoon so severe and stormy that any further progress was out of the question. And in the bleak highlands of Essex, (Essex county, New York, bordering upon Lake Champlain,) reader, a warm corner in a country store and a prospect of an old fashioned, two-feet deep feather bed, with an unlimited time to enjoy it, are not to be slighted. Perhaps the violence of the storm, as moaned through the bare ravines, or dashed great masses of snow against the black window panes, caused me to think my situation far from disagreeable, and to look with peculiar approbation upon everything around me. No one who has ever sat in a country store of a winter's night, can forget its many means and appliances of comfort, the worn and hollowed chairs backed by the dull jack-knives of scores of loungers, the sheltered nooks in which the warm air coils lazily down to sleep, the open boxes of nuts and fruit so irresistibly tempting to one's wandering fingers, the genial deity—the stove, the object of such universal and devoted worship; and none of these were missing in my host's well kept establishment, the pride of a wide northern township. Gazing about, the eye rested upon rows of burnished cutlery and crockery; upon casks of fat hogsheads of sweets and salts: glancing complacently at the array of hams and sucked meats pendant from the ceiling; wonderingly, at the miscellaneous groups of jars, boxes, and patent medicine vials—the latter flanked by handbills decorated with images of philanthropic Indians, and erect figures encircled by halos of perspiration, and offering astounding rewards for the discovery of better specifics or the apprehension of base counterfeiters;—and having traversed the glistening counter, passing at length in suspense on sundry well hooped barrels, and plethoric bottles lurking in the distant corner. So, having lazily scrutinized the diversified objects around me, I turned my face once more to the fire, and drew up closer to the warmth; my neighbor, a quiet, elderly farmer, did the same; and, as if our example had been contageous, the red eyed hero, glass in hand, stretched himself out till his legs fairly met the glowing iron; the storekeeper disposed himself with the air of one who is willing that others beside himself should be well accommodated and the grave Judge, laying his feet on the bread hearth, began to play idly with the tumbler which our officious host had placed on the barrel he'd near him.

"Judge," said the latter, "won't you keep us in countenance? If plain whiskey isn't good enough for any the word and you shall have as prime brandy as you will find in the country. It's a long time since we've seen you, boatways, to have a quiet set down with you; and though we reckoned you'd get some pretty stiff notions down below, we were'nt quite prepared to see you refuse to jine an old friend in a social mug."

"The Judge hasn't drinked in a good many years," said the farmer; "never since I knowed him."

"We can't excuse him to night," interrupted the worthy behind the stove who had already begun to see the bottom of his glass; "we'll toast him, and he must return the compliment. Our excellent Judge Mason, may he never"—

"Sh—h—!" exclaimed the storekeeper; "no nonsense! But really, Judge, you don't belong among the teetotal folks, do you?"

"I have never joined them."

"True temperance," broke in our zealous friend.—"Our excellent Judge Mason, may he"—

"Is it possible," I interrupted, "that although you have signed no pledge, and associated yourself with no temperance organization, you have not tasted ardent spirits for many years; and that too in this severe and thinly-peopled region, where so much latitude is allowed to the best citizens? I can imagine." I continued warming with the theme, "how one who lives in a city, where vice of drunkenness is of hourly occurrence, and where drunkards seize on the example of moderate indulgence as a pretext for gratifying their ruinous passions, may on principles and for the sake of his influence abstain from all that intoxicates; but total abstinence in the back woods, where stimulants seem often a necessity, and are looked on as a harmless luxury, why, such a thing seems an impossibility. Upon my word, sir, I cannot conceive of it!"

"For all that," he replied, "it is even so. It is twenty-five years since I have tasted spirits, although some of my old neighbors will tell you that Dick Mason was once the hardest drinker in Essex. I boasted a strong head and could easily carry two pints to any other man's one. Everywhere, at raisings, musters, town meetings, I was foremost among my rollicking companions. Poor fellows, most of them are gone: killed off by hard work and exposure, and partly, perhaps, by too free use of the bottle; and to judge from the prophecies which one or two of the most cautious of my friends gave out, you would never have thought that I should become such a steady old dog as I am at this day. Indeed, but for one circumstance, the memory of which is as vivid as if it had happened but yesterday, I verily believe I should have become all that their worst fears predicted."

"You don't mean that affair of Nat Jephson, do you?" inquired the farmer.

"Nat Jephson?" said the storekeeper, musingly.

"Seems to me," interposed the red eye, who was busily engaged in clinking the rim of his empty tumbler upon the stove, "seems to me I once heard of such a character. Dead and gone, years ago, wasn't he, Judge?"

"Poor Nat!" replied the Judge; "very few of us remember him. I have been little more than a stranger in Essex for twenty years, and long before I sold the Mason Homestead and hung up my shingle in Saratoga, he had been pretty much forgotten."

"I remember him well," said the farmer; "and without any offence to you, Judge, for you and I have lived too long to get angry at trifles, he was called the likeliest young man in Essex; but we have traveled most of our long journey, and he, poor fellow—Well, well—it was the will of Providence, I never doubt of that—and there's an end of it."

"Look you," replied the red eye; "it wouldn't be a bad idea for the Judge to tell us the particulars—and before he begins we'll fill up and start fair. Luke, fill for the Judge's mug, and mine. Don't forget to add something to your own; it's of no use to ask the Judge, and—hallo! begging your pardon, sir, but your tumbler's cold, and you haven't drinked a drop from it."

"Excuse me," I answered. "I must hear the Judge's story first."

"You will hear but little," said Mr. Mason, smilingly, "but I don't know that I can do better than comply with your wishes. It's a short story, but short as it is, I haven't told it in a dozen years, and may never tell it again;" and with this he cast his eyes to the ceiling; "for," remarked the Judge, "I am far from being offhand either at a story or an argument."

The storekeeper filled the empty glasses, and there was a pause for a moment. The red eyed stretched his legs, and hitched his chair audibly.

"I beg pardon," said the Judge, "I must have been dreaming."

"Nat Jephson was my early and almost my only companion, in the days when rough, woody old Essex was covered with many more rocks and forests than now.—Our families were near neighbors when there was no other house within a mile of us. We were nearly of an age, our dispositions uncommonly similar. You can judge what close friends we were, and how apt we were to follow each other's example in everything.

"We grew up strong, active, untamed, young men.—With that love of adventure, which you must now go very far northward or westward to find, we would often venture out for weeks in succession into the forests and mountains, following up streams to their sources away in the unbroken woods, shooting deer on the shores of those numberless lakes that lie at the base of the Adirondack, and often accompanying Indians in their long rambling hunts at the north; in summer in pursuit of deer, and in the winter tracking the giant moose to their yards and shooting the fierce animals by the score. It was a part of our creed never to return home empty handed, whether we were gone a day or a month, so that from our expeditions, we uniformly came staggering home under the weight of tongues or haunches, or strings of huge trout, with which we satisfied ourselves when wilder and nobler game was wanting.

"Of course, like all backwoodsmen then, and most backwoodsmen now, we drank deeply. My father would as soon thought of dispensing with his flour as with his whiskey barrel; and in our expeditions a large bottle of spirits was deemed as necessary as a knife. And when we came in contact with rude fellows, particularly when on great occasions we assembled in noisy groups at the court house town, our revels were unstinted. Our grave fathers said, "Never fear; young men will be young men;" and so, what with our own untried appetites, and parental sanction, we always drank ourselves by nightfall into stormy quarrels, or senseless jollity, or stupid oblivion. If we felt a little ashamed of all this next day, no one regarded either the fault or the shame. Our elders cracked their jokes upon us; our mothers simply threatened displeasure at any similar transgressions,—and our next meeting was our next carousal. Nay there was pride in our recklessness; for I fancy that our backwoods maidens thought it no harm in a young man that he could out-drink a dozen of his roystering companions, or could exhibit the same daring at swallowing the fiery draught, as in overcoming the dangers of the forest.

"Now, it was the misfortune of Nat Jephson that with a relish for strong drink fully equal to mine,—and mine as keen as can well be imagined—he possessed a head so constituted that a few glasses was sufficient to scatter his senses to the four winds. When free from the influence of liquor he was much the coolest and most judicious of us all. In every knotty question of woodcraft and farmcraft, his clear, correct, advice was asked, and rarely contradicted. His mechanical talent was superior to that of any of us, trained as we were by nature and necessity to be our own carpenters. He had constructed a bridge over a large stream which, you will remember, flows some miles to the north of us, the Boreas, which we, in our honest backwoods wisdom, thought a model of architectural skill. Somehow, too, he had picked up a wonderful large amount of general knowledge, extending even to history and politics, and but a few days after he was twenty-one he made a stump speech at a party meeting at the court-town, which fairly astonished friends and opponents by its strength, and depth of information. I had been more attentious than usual that day, and had been separated from Jephson, and it was with a feeling before unknown, but experienced since then too often—a strange grief and shame—that I saw the young man who had distinguished himself so honorably in the morning, raving in mad and hopeless intoxication by the middle of the afternoon. The seat in my stout wagon had been occupied by two on our journey to the meeting, but as I drove homeward in the evening, I sat alone, and the jolting of the wheels over the rough road about the senseless and dumb form that lay in the straw at my feet.

Heartily ashamed was Jephson the next morning of his overnight's weakness, and numberless were the good resolutions he made for the future. I even ventured to remonstrate with him, but what I said was of very little use, since it formed no part of my own purpose to dispense with the luxury which I could enjoy with so much impunity. "No," said Nat, "'tis no use for you to talk of being moderate; I'm too fond of the stuff to leave off when once I've tasted it, and I'm mightily afraid I never can let it alone. And what's more, as long as I hanker after it, and keep on thinking I want it, I doubt not all my promises and all your advice, will be as so much flax in the fire.

"Well, Nat's resolutions, sure enough, didn't hold out long and things went on in the old way; both of us first in noisy bouts, and spending what time was unoccupied in farm work, in hunting excursions far up the mountains; our absences having gradually become so long, that it was thought nothing unusual, if we were not seen for an entire month. At length, for a half year, Nat seemed to have lost his rambling and drinking inclinations together. During the former part of the time he had been engaged in building a snug house, within a stone's throw of his father's, in which, in due time, and with much neighborly rejoicing, he installed his newly-married wife—a very pretty girl, whom he had found some miles down the valley, and who had been quickly and completely won, by his open, frank manners, and engaging disposition. Everybody now hoped that this 'steady fit' would continue, and it seemed as if their wishes would be gratified. Nat worked at the land, which his father had set off for him, early and late.—Every Sunday, who so proud and happy as Nat Jephson's pretty wife following her husband up the rude aisle of our meeting house. Prudent mothers, who had scouted doubtful Lizzie Jenkins' ability to tame so wild a disposition as Nat's, lavished commendation upon her unsparingly, and pointed out Nat himself, to their sons as a worthy model for their imitation. It was not unremarked, that at the last town meeting, Jephson had remained entirely sober all day, and had made one or two brief remarks that were unusually well-timed and acceptable. Certain of your knowing old men had been even heard to say, that stranger things had happened, than that Nat Jephson should one day go to the Assembly.—And, consequently, it was without the least hesitation, that I accepted his invitation to [illegible] over to the settlement, after a hearty dinner at the new house. I recollect that, just as we were starting, his wife under pretext of giving him her last injunction, accompanied by one more parting kiss, took occasion to abstract a sizeable bottle of the "best," which he had deposited in a capacious pocket of his hunting coat. Of course I said nothing, and when Nat found out the friendly theft, we were some miles away.

"Well, well, Dick," he said "women will be silly sometimes, and I can't blame my wife for being like the rest of them."

"We took the cart-path leading over Nat's bridge, which had now been standing about two years. As usual, we stopped to examine it, and give our opinion as to the workmanship of the various parts. You will remember that the Boreas just here flows with great swiftness, and with a narrowed current, between two high walls of rock, the summits of which are as smooth as if they had been graded by a level. This spot had been chosen for many miles above or below, but the gulf was still too wide for unsupported beams, and with much labor, a massive wooden pier had been joined to the bridge, on which the framework rested securely. The pier itself was constructed of the most solid materials, and was of immense weigt for the current would have swept away a light fabric in an instant. It extended entirely across the bridge, and was fastened so firmly, that separation from the upper framework, was impossible. The framework, however, was light—simply a couple of beams, planked and sleated. The whole had stood safely during several severe freshets, and no one doubted that it would stand through many more.

"I don't see," said Nat to me, after we had given all parts of the structure a thorough scrutiny, "why that bridge should'nt last more years than you or I. These beams,—see how firmly they lie on the rocks! and look you, the pier hasn't started an inch." And leaning over the side, he pounded again to the close and well adjusted fastenings of the timbers, and to the steadiness of the pier, unshaken by the deep, swift water; which swept by on either side. "We must put on an icebreaker this winter," he continued; "it should have been done before. Come let's be off."

"A mile or two beyond, we suddenly came upon a new clearing, a half finished log house, at which a couple of sturdy fellows were busily working. They halted us for news, and of course we stopped to have a talk with them. We found they had recently moved from the eastward, and had purchased an extensive tract, on which they projected great improvements. We remained over night with them, and when, by the big fire, they brought out the jug to drink success to our expedition, I could not blame Nat or myself for joining them, since I thought it could do us no possible harm. Next morning they insisted that Nat should take a full bottle with him, and as I could not well repeat his wife's stratagem, I was fain to let him do as he pleased.

We were unusually unsuccessful in our pursuit, and at the same time, met with a great deal of bad weather, in which we were obliged to lay by in our cabins. But as we had never before found game so plentiful, we gradually pushed on farther and farther, till we had left what we now call Mount Mercy, out of sight, and had penetrated into the very centre of the Raquette district. We fell in with several parties of Indians, who supplied us bountifully with liquor, which they had brought from the settlements on the St. Lawrence. Nat drank deeply, as if to make up for his long abstinence, and I was not backward in setting him an example; so that what with our success, and bad weather, and frolics with the Indians, it was full six weeks before we again set our eyes on the log house of the new settlers, near the Boreas.

"Right glad were we to see the house, for our march during the previous three or four days had been one of little pleasure. There had been a week before, a fall of snow, the like of which we rarely see, and it had not lain long before the wind veered round to the south to a warm drizzly rain set in, producing a thaw so rapid that the forest became little else than a vast marsh. This unnatural warm weather was in its turn succeeded by a day of intense cold, at the close of which we found ourselves emerging painfully from the woods behind the second cabin, almost famished with hunger, and chilled to the very bone by the freezing wind, which we felt with tenfold sensitiveness by reason of the mild days immediately preceding. Indeed, so biting was the frost, that our clothes, thoroughly soaked by the rain, were frozen, and hung stiffly around our limbs. The trees dripping with melted snow, became mailed in solid ice, and the hard and glassy surface of the snow under our feet rendered walking unspeakably difficult.

You might think that our first impulse would have been to throw ourselves down by the cabin fire, rid ourselves of our burdens and clothes, and having satisfied our hunger, roll ourselves between blankets as soon as possible. This would have been natural and wise, but from our toilsome march and long absence, both Nat and myself were perfectly wild with impatience to arrive at home. My companion loudly urged against the friendly settlers, who all-inspired to dissuade us from setting out, that there would be a bright moon, that the distance was a mere nothing, and waxing impetuous over the whisky, of which he partook in frightfully large quantities, vowed nothing should stop him. I was very far from keeping him back, for my eagerness to see home again was as keen as his. The pail of spirit, hot and strong, flowed freely. The backwoodsmen declared that if we refused to stay, we should not refuse to do justice to their cheer and fit ourselves for our journey. The liquor told fearfully on our system, weakened by the exposure and insufficient food of the few previous days. And when once more we pushed out into the cold fierce wind and plunged along the slippery and uneven path, we could, at best only stagger and reel.

We had taken so much of the fiery spirit that the cold air failed to sober us. Nat was wholly beside himself.—He shouted and screamed in insane mirth, and although at every dozen steps he pitched headlong on the snow, declared he knew what was good for him, and he should always henceforth have enough of it. "No more of a woman's preaching!" he exclaimed. "If it hadn't been for the real stuff, we shouldn't have seen roofs this night! Harrah for the old Boreas!" he continued, as the roar of the swollen and icy stream came to our ears on the night, "the old Boreas—it would keep me from my bride Lizzie one night longer, would it! Not while Nat Jephson can build bridges. Hallo, here we are!" and he reeled toward the banks.

"Why! what's this! Good God! Dick Mason, what does this mean!"

I started back in horror, and it seemed an age before my whirling brain became sufficiently sober to comprehend the reality and the magnitude of the disaster that had befallen us. The river had arisen to an alarming height and had pushed pier and bridge bodily from their foundations. The pier had been twisted and half wrenched, and partly separated from the beams, it swayed to and fro some twenty feet farther down than it had originally been planted. The end of the bridge nearest us still rested on the rocks, although one of the beams had been raised by the upheaving of the pier, full twelve feet into the air. The other end had fallen from its position, and caught on a projection of the opposite rocks just at the water's edge. Every moment some large ware-load with blocks of ice dashed against it with a violence that caused the whole fabric to quiver to its very centre, within reach of the surface of the rock, but apparently above water mark. [illegible] an instant seemed above the water mark. [illegible] although ed likely, each instant, to be dislodged from its precarious position, for the heavy pier which felt the force of the strongest and deepest part of the current refused to part company. Had it not been for the extreme care with which pier and beams had been fastened together the former might have been carried away, and the latter left undisturbed; but as it was I saw one must go with the other. As soon as I recovered words, I exclaimed, "that bridge can't be crossed; and if it could be, you know Nat Jephson, we are not the men to cross it to-night. We must go back!"

"N—no!" gasped my companion; but it must be crossed, though. Look, d'ye see, the beams are safe; but if they should be carried off before morning, we shouldn't get over for a month. D—n it," he cried, "we must go across, let me come!" and suddenly seizing the uppermost beam he began to scramble along the planks. I grasped him, and forcibly pulled him again to the plank.

"Nat Jephson," I said, slowly and with effort for my senses were bewildered that it was hard for me to talk rationally, even in the face of the imminent danger,—"Nat Jephson, if you will venture on this bridge, you shall throw down your load, and you shall let me go first."

"Go I will," he replied, doggedly; "and the rest as you like."

"Very well then, if you won't listen to reason, do as you see me do," I exclaimed, as I began to work my way slowly along the upper beam."

Our progress was comparatively easy, so long as the beams and planks were dry, but as soon as we came to that portion which was iced over by the flood and spray, I found that it would be impossible for us to proceed as we set out. Looking beneath, I observed that a smaller beam, which had been fastened over the plank as a cleat, afforded a tolerably good foothold, being raised several inches above the surfaces of the bridge. As my hands were quite unable to support me longer on the icy ridge to which I had been obliged to cling, I let myself slide down, spreading out my arms wide upon the planks, and feeling cautiously with my feet for the small beam. As soon as I touched it, I helped my companion down, and bidding him follow my example, groped slowly along, with my breast flat to the planks, and inserting my fingers firmly into whatever crevices had been left by the ice. Occasionally the ice upon the beam at our feet would break away, and several times I seemed in imminent peril of following it. We had, however, got safely two thirds of the way across, when a large mass, which my own weight must have cracked, broke through beneath Jephson's feet, and he slid, heavily into the stream. I was down in an instant, and wedging my hand in a crevice, had just time to seize him by the arm for the rest of him was under the bridge. How long a time it was before his head emerged, I can't say,—it seemed an eternity, for the poor fellow was already too much exhausted to help himself, and my whole strength was barely sufficient to keep him from being swept away. At last his other hand grasped the beam, and gradually his face rose to a level with the water,—but oh! what a face to look upon! The moon had just risen, and its cold rays slanting across the current, lit up, with terrible distinctness, every feature of that fearful scene in which we were the sole actors, revealing to my gaze a countenance so full of horror, of wild and deadly fear mingled with the vacant look of intoxication, that to this hour I shudder to think of it.

"I must have put forth the most intense efforts, for several times I almost succeeded in raising the drowning man [illegible], after such struggle, fell back more and more exhausted. Neither of us uttered a word; as often as I came. "Once more!" I tried to scream, as I saw a huge mass of ice bearing down upon us,—but in vain; my voice died in my throat. With a force, against which a dozen men could have struggled in vain, it struck the unhappy man full in the back, and drove him beneath the bridge. There was a frantic clutch at my arm for a second,—then I was suddenly freed. I knew all was over, and a strange sickening sensation came over me,—the effect of a fear, which in the struggle, I had not time to experience.

"How I gained the opposite bank, God only knows.—But I gained it, and looking, with strained eyes, upon the stream, ran wildly down the banks. Vain search!—The river that night would have swept away an army. In vain did I examine every projecting log, and dripping bough; the drowned man had been carried by them all. At the great fall, two or three miles below, I paused, breathless, and exhausted, and sorrowfully confessed to myself that I could do no more.

"I dont know," resumed the Judge, after a moment's pause, "that I need say anything more. I broke the news that night to his father and mother, and a terrible task it was. His poor wife heard of her desolation soon enough:—I hadn't the heart to be first in acquainting her with it. And now do you wonder that I never tasted spirits since?"

There was no reply. The farmer had set down his glass untasted; the storekeeper must have forgotten that he held one, for while he leaned intently forward, its contents were running in crooked streams across the floor. The red eyed man was dozing soundly. The Judge rose and sighed. "It has ceased storming, I see: I may as well be sailing off." As we wished him good night at the door, through which the night air entered clear and sharp, I said:

"You have had, sir, one attentive listener."

"Old Ben Pierce."

Shivegamos Robinson, in his lying speech, took especial pains to blacken the fair fame of the father of Gen. Pierce. He spoke of him in the most contemptuous manner, as "Old Ben Pierce," and applied to him epithets and uttered against him words which none but a corrupt villain would utter of a man who served his country as Gov Pierce did. It is in regard to some such a blackguard as this Robinson that the Philadelphia [illegible] paper, a neutral paper, speaks in this following manner:

One of the ex-[illegible] proposes a "picture of Gen. Pierce, in which he should be represented teaching his father to spell: As that father was a military officer of the Revolution, made an excellent Governor of New Hampshire, the men of the State thought he spelled well enough for them [illegible] sort of people are they? A people among whom a child did enough to walk does not exist, who does not spend some time at school. A people among whom a native citizen [illegible] who is unable to read and write. A people among whom are fewer uneducated in proportion to population, than in any other State of New England, and of course much fewer than in any other State out of New England. A people who have furnished more eminent men, in proportion to population, to the Middle States and West, than the people of any other State of New England, Massachusetts not excepted. Philadelphia may well be proud of her contributions of this kind from New Hampshire.

Such a people would not be much disposed to elect an ignorant man to their Chief Magistracy. And, even if the father of Gen. Pierce could not spell, so that an objection to the son as a candidate for Pres. dency! We remember one incident in the father's life. Immediately after his appointment by the Government and Council, et, two old revolutionary soldiers, [illegible] paying their notes from his own pocket, mostly for costs, were about $300, which the Sheriff of the county. And he would also represent Gen. Pierce as a coward in Mexico! It would hardly be safe for him to seek evidence of this from the rival candidate. We do not believe that the man exists in the United States, who would be more indignant at this imputation against Gen. Pierce, than Gen Scott.

DESPISE NOT THE DUTY OF SMALL THINGS.—A single act of disobedience involved the world in universal sin. A single deception practiced on the old man whose eyes were dim, changed the line of blessing through countless generations. The selling of a shepherd boy saved a people from famine, and placed his family among the mighty in the land. Paul was brought before Cæsar to make his defence; and thus the gospel was preached in the imperial city of Rome. Luther, through suffering and poverty, entered the University to study law, but found in its library a Bible, and gleaned from its pages the thought that gave birth to the Reformation. Franklin with a kite drew the lightning from the clouds; Morse bound its wings, and made it a messenger to do his bidding. A piece of cork attached to a loadstone suggested the idea of the mariner's compass, the pilot of thousands and tens of thousands over the trackless deep. Laurentius, of Harlem, cutting rude letters on the bark of a tree, gave rise to the mighty press, whose influence is more powerful than armies.

But we need not multiply facts. The proudest farm, the firmest step, the strongest arm, were once a feeble child's. The most profound learning commenced with A, B, C. The loftiest intellect once strove to understand the simplest laws in nature. Despise not then thy fellow man, for in every soul that wears the image of its Maker, there is a hidden germ of power that may wield the destinies of nations. Rejoice, then, Christian, with the first gleam of good and truth; for it breaks from the Sun of Righteousness, whose noontide glory shall wrap the earth in its blaze.—*American Messenger.*

"DECIDEDLY RICH.—An old clergyman speaking before some of the American army at Corpus Christi, made use of the remark—"Ten thousand dollars in a large sum to most of us, yet what would it profit? You cannot carry it out of the world. Then what would you do with it? or you—or you—or you?" pointing with an oratorical flourish at each repetition to different individuals before him. At length an old steager, well known to the Corpus Christi army as Judge H——ys, could contain himself no longer, when the finger pointed at him, and in the momentary pause succeeding the searching question, the Judge broke the solemn silence by answering in a loud, shrill tone—"lay it out for mules!" Shall I attempt, says the narrator, to portray the effect? The audience was convulsed. The holy man maintained himself with becoming gravity and self-possession for a moment, and made a feeble attempt to proceed, but soon gave up in despair.

☞ A romantic and sentimental young gentleman, whose light-colored moustache was somewhat ostentatiously "hung out" as a sign "of apartments to let in the upper story," while promenading Broad street the other afternoon, picked up a thimble. He stood a while, meditating upon the probable beauty of the owner, when he pressed the thimble to his lips, saying, "oh, that it were the fair cheek of the wearer!" Just as he had finished, a big, greasy

Political and General News.

The Boston Pilot on Demagogues.

There is not, in all America, we believe, a man more hostile to Catholicity than Horace Greeley.—There is not a worse paper than the *Tribune*. For four years down to the month of June last, when Scott and Pierce were nominated, the *Tribune* preserved its anti Catholic character. It preserves that character yet, in every respect save one. It does not openly attack Catholicity by name. It would not, for all the world, give utterance to a word in disparagement of anything said by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, or by any Bishop in America. And it publishes most moving appeals in behalf of the Catholics of New Hampshire. Now this trick is stale. It is true that, were it not for the vigilance and independence of the Catholic Press, many voters might be bagged and tossed in at the polls. But the impudence of these politicians, and the insult upon the understanding of Catholics were too great to be allowed to pass. The end of it will be that Greeley, in trying to serve his party, will have done it great harm. He does it injury in other ways as we shall see hereafter. What we have heretofore said of the duty of the Democratic party with reference to the wretched gang that has possessed the Democratic Review may be said of the set that possess the *Tribune*. These men inflict incalculable injury upon their party, and the sooner they are turned out of doors, the better will it be for the *country*. They must be turned out, one day, and the work may as well be done now. Notwithstanding the disguise of party names and of party slang, it is easy to see that the free-soilers, the Democratic *Review* fanatics, and Greeley, really belong to one faction.—Wait a few years, and see if they do not fighting under the same banner.

The other reason which moved us to expose this trick was as follows: We Catholics, nowadays, understand our own interests, and can take care of ourselves. We have a hierarchy, a numerous body of priests, an impassible list of influential laymen, and a Press made up of fourteen papers, all zealous united, watchful and fearless. Now, *not one complaint or objection against* Gen. Pierce, in consequence of New Hampshire bigotry, came from any of these sources, exponents or defenders of Catholic author ity and of Catholic interests. No ecclesiastical voice was raised, of course. No papers opposed him. This silence of the Catholic press is more valuable, inasmuch as not one of the Catholic papers is a party journal. (We do not consider the *Truth Teller*, of course, much less the *Irish American*.) No Catholic paper, that we know of, has written a line directly advocating the election either of Pierce or of Scott. Only four laymen, we believe, in the United States, have expressed an opinion that Catholic interests would, or could, be in any possible [illegible] by the election of the New Hampshire [illegible] Catholic citizens, therefore, may be re[illegible] of the unanimous opinion that Catholic interests are in no way affected by the present political issue. They have not entered therefore, as Catholics, into the political arena,—*they have only interfered to prevent party hacks from dragging the* [illegible] *into that arena* WITHOUT CAUSE.

Well! if Catholics are satisfied, who has a right to complain? It is a most curious fact that our champions, in a fight which we neither got up, *encouraged*, or cared for, are Protestants, and some of them deadly enimies to Catholicity. Had this happened years ago, when Catholics were few and voters fewer, perhaps their honesty would be less liable to suspicion. But now, when we are a fifth of the population, when our vote is strong, when we have a position and a stake in the country, when our pipers are numerous and independent, this misbegotten love of Popery, on the part of the enemies of Catholicity, is a queer thing. The votes and close elections explain it all.

W. E. Robinson is one of these suddenly converted friends of Popish rights. Our neighbor of the *Post*, in common with some other papers, was mistaken in supposing that Robinson is a Catholic.—He is not. He has no right or title of any sort to speak for us. We can speak for ourselves, and the fact that we have said *nothing* is *sufficiently strong* evidence, that, in this Presidential election, there is nothing to be said. If we needed advocates, we would not go to Mr. Robinson. In a campaign, we [illegible] party hack is a man engaged to do dirty work for a party,—there are several in both parties; perhaps, like spies, they are necessary evils; perhaps the party leaders, especially the gallant and honorable standard bearers, Pierce and Scott, may repeat, with reference to these hacks, the language of Cromwell and say—"I love the treason, but I abhor the traitor." Such characters, above all others in political life, excite our abhorance and disgust. Hence we cannot express our contempt for a long lecture, published by Mr. Robinson in the *Tribune*, in which he laments, weeps, and howls over the condition of the Catholic voters in New Hampshire, of which there were none twenty-five years ago, and but a very few now. Why did he not lament, weep, and howl over the poor men of North Carolina, (Graham's State,) who are disqualified by the law on account of their not holding property? Because, like a keener, he has engaged to cry on the other side. This lecture has been printed at the *Tribune* office, and Greeley offers it for sale at a nominal price, in order to secure a wide circulation for it at the West, for here, at the North and East, it is of no use. Neither is it of much use at the West, for the Catholic Press, a higher authority for Catholics than Mr. Robinson, has settled the matter also there. We did intend to review this lecture, but we give it up in utter weariness.—It would occupy more than a page of our paper, in close type, and a review of it would fill three or four pages more. A falsehood told in three words, frequently requires twenty for examination.

We care the less for it, as the New Hampshire question so far as it affects Catholics, has been thoroughly discussed in our columns, and we have no wish to repeat what we have said, when other topics, claiming attention, press so closely upon our space.

When the *Pilot* is again enlarged, we shall not be discomposed for want of room. So we content ourselves with advising those who may chance to see Robinson's lecture, to take our articles on the New Hampshire question as a comment upon Mr. Robinson's assertions. They will need no other comment, when they reflect that we are *not* a partizan, and that Mr. Robinson *is*. The deed done by him, of digging up the bones of old Gen. Pierce, in order to throw them at his own son, the younger General, is inexpressibly disgusting, and it would be, even if what he says about the dead man were true, as it is not. For example, he says that old Gen. Pierce did not know how to write or spell.—Yet he was Governor of New Hampshire. Robinson also says that the old man was "a red hot enemy of the Catholics," and, to prove this, he gives a false report of the proceedings of a Convention, of which old Gen. Pierce was a member. To calumniate the dead, and to do it for party purposes is a vile deed. Our readers can judge how false the whole lecture is,—what a huge lie it is, when we tell them that this Robinson has the effrontery to say that the Native letter of Gen. Scott, which the gallant Gen. has since retracted, *is a forgery*. Why, even the *Tribune* admits that the letter *is genuine*. And Robinson furthermore says that Gen. Pierce *did not* make any speech in the Convention in favor of Catholics. Our readers will remember that we published the speech, not long since. Now what can you do or say to a man of this stamp? What is the use of trying to argue with him? Some of the papers have published elaborate answers to his lecture, but it *seems* as if such an affair could not, by any possibility, deceive even the most ignorant voter.—We *shall* make short work with it. We advise our readers who may see the lecture to *read it backwards*, that is to say, where Robinson says yes, read no; and where he says no, read yes, in a word, to take his *words* in the exactly opposite sense. Read in that way, there would be far more truth in the lecture than there is now. The facts, Woodbury's speech at the Convention was written out—Pierce's was not. He seldom writes his speeches, we are told. There were no regular reporters at the Convention, and Pierce's remarks, as they have been published, were taken down by an inexperienced reporter. The speech of Gen. Pierce, in relation to the Catholic question, was actually the best delivered—so say those who were present.

In this place, we wish to correct an inaccuracy in a former article of ours. We said that the amendments were acted upon in a lump, at the primary meetings. It was no [illegible],—*they were disposed of* separately.

The *Tribune*, we see, gives the matter up, at last. It is time. We understand it to admit that *Pierce did* speak in behalf of the Catholics. The story *now is*, that Pierce was determined to gerrymander, or redistrict the State, or a part of it, so that the Whigs would loose their ascendancy in certain towns. Said the Whigs to him,—if you do it, we will vote at the town meetings, *against all* your amendments, the Catholic included. He did it and the Whigs kept their word. The amendment was lost, not so much on account of bigotry as because one or two other amendments excited party feeling, and so the whole were lost for the sake of killing the one or two distasteful ones.—The *Tribune* seems to admit that this version of the story is the true one. Very possible. But, in our opinion, neither the Whigs nor the Democrats, *as such*, voted against the Catholic amendment.—Local dissentions put it down.—*Boston Pilot.*

The Explosion on the Steamer Reindeer—Between 50 and 60 killed and scalded.

Our Citizens were startled on Saturday afternoon by the announcement that the steamer Reindeer had burst her boiler near Bristol, killing nine persons and severely wounding twenty-five others.

We immediately left for the scence of the disaster, and arrived on the spot about 8 o'clock in the evening. We found the steamer moored to the dock, her pipe laying across the deck toward the river.—Aside from this there was nothing externally to indicate that any accident had befallen her.

At the time of the disaster, half-past 1 o'clock, the second dinner was under way, and it is fortunate that it was. The boat had just made the landing, and the *passengers for* Bristol had *just* stepped ashore, when an explosion occurred which shook the very ground, and caused great consternation.—Instantaneous with the report the smoke pipe fell over and a volume of steam issued from the cabin. The utmost confusion and alarm prevailed, and it was some minutes before the real cause of the explosion could be ascertained. It was found however that the return flues of the boiler, which, by the way, was below deck, had blown out, and those who were in the cabin, were either instantly killed, or very badly scalded.

Immediately measures were taken to alleviate the sufferings of the injured, and to remove the dead ashore. On entering the cabin *scenes* were found dead, having been instantly killed by the explosion.

To give even a faint description of the scene which was presented in the Malden House, is beyond our power. We have never before gazed upon such agony and suffering, and never beheld human beings in such a mutilated and disfigured state.—Some were in a state of stupor, not able to move a limb; some were in such pain that it was difficult to restrain them, while their incoherent and wild expressions gave additional horror to the scene. The injuries received by the passengers were of the most repulsive character. The skin peeled from their limbs by the least touch, and in some instances the flesh hung out loosely to the bone. The hair was partially off the heads of many, while their hands were like skeletons.

The 2d engineer, when he ran upon deck, in a moment of frenzy, swung his hands to and fro, in rapid motion, and the skin, portions of the flesh, and his finger nails separated from his hands. He died without being able to utter a syllable.

U. Riley, of Richmond, Va., as soon as he reached the shore, sensible of his condition, sent for a legal adviser and made his will. He was a wealthy Southerner, and had no friends with him. He died about 8 o'clock Saturday evening.

6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Reindeer had on board over 300 passengers at the time of the explosion, most of whom were on the promenade deck. None of them, however, that we could ascertain, were injured. Had the accident occured when the majority of the passengers were at dinner, the loss of life would have been far greater, or had it happened while the boat was in motion away from the dock, from the experience of former catastrophes, many undoubtedly would have jumped overboard and met with a watery grave. As it was, we learn that two or three men in the heat of excitement jumped overboard, and being a few feet from the dock, swam to it, where they were enabled to get ashore.

The cries of the [illegible] were distinctly heard by many of the circumstances attending the tragedy in which Leahey, the so-called Monk of Lutrappe, was a prominent actor. The *denouement* is a fitting one for such a vagabond, and it will be remembered that we denounced him as such at the time of the riot produced by his means in this city, some months since. It was a pity that principles should ever have to be sustained in the person of such a worthless object. We know nothing of the circumstances of the murder, except what is contained below. We judge of the man from previous acts.—*Milwaukee Wis.*

—Leahey has been living with his wife in Marcellon, Columbia county, and has property to the amount of $4,000. He has lately been absent, and on his return discovered that his wife had been false to him, and suspected a man by the name of Manly, as being the paramour of the wife. Manly had been tried twice for the crime, and on Thursday last, at Pardeeville, a village 5 miles from Fort Winnebago, he was again on trial. The court acquitted him again, when Leahey instantly drew his revolver, and shot Manly dead—the ball entering *his kidneys and passing through his body.* Manly's blood was not enough to satisfy such a villain, and he immediately fired upon Col. Morton, Manly's lawyer, the ball hitting a lawbook under his arm, and thus saving his life. He fired a second time at Morton, when a by-stander wrested the pistol from him, which providentially saved his life. The ball passed along the Colonel's abdomen, tearing *his skin*, and ripping his clothes. His escape was indeed miraculous.

Leahey was arrested and placed in confinement. Upon being asked if he wished to see Manly being buried, he replied 'no,' and gave the following *reason* for the murder: Stretching forth his right hand, he said: 'I do be *sure* that hand fired the pistol, but God *directed it*. In a vision last night God told me to kill five men in that court room. I have been *prevented* now, but the day will come when it *will be done!*'

There is no doubt that he intended to kill the five. Leahey is a *perfect devil*, has destroyed the peace of almost every city of the Union, and by his licentious lectures to bigots has reaped a fortune out of their gullibility, which is to be spent on the gallows. We pity him and them.

GEN. SCOTT'S REGARD FOR HIS REAR!—The following is the passage in General Scott's letter, in which reference is made to *his apprehension of a "fire in the rear."*

"I am too old a soldier, and have had too much *special* experience, not to feel the infinite importance of securing myself against danger (till will or pre condemnation) *in my rear*, before advancing upon the public enemy. Not an advantageous step can be taken, in a forward march, without the confidence that *all is well behind*. If, insecure in that quarter, no *general* can put his whole heart and mind into the work to be done. I am, therefore, not a little alarmed—nay, *crippled* in my energies—by the knowledge and the impatience in question and I beg to say, I fear no other danger."

☞ The Illinois Central Railroad, with its branches, is to be six hundred and ninety-nine miles long. Of this, 737 miles will be straight road. Two hundred and thirty-eight miles of the road will be level; one hundred and thirteen miles of the road, the ascent will be less than ten feet to the mile, on one hundred and eighteen from ten to twenty; on one hundred and fifty-two, from thirty to forty, and seven and a half miles, the ascent will be forty-two feet to the mile.

It extends from Chicago and Galena to Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio. The amount of land which has been appropriated by the Government for the benefit of the road is 2,681,160 acres. The Company is now prepared to go forward with vigor in the completion of the work.

JONATHAN AGAINST THE WORLD.—Accruing to the returns made to the Secretary of the Treasury a few months since, it appears that the steamboat tonage connected with the American lakes exceeds that of Great Britian and all her dependencies.—The steamers on Lake Erie alone measure more tons than all the steamboats in Europe, Asia, and Africa, inclusive, provided you leave out those which belong to Great Britain. What a comment is such facts on the boundless resources of our soil, and the go-ahead tendency of free institutions.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

G. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. HOPKINS, of Washington County.

Young Hickory Club.

The next *meeting* of the Young Hickory Club will be held at the *Court on Thursday evening*, the 16th.

Bounty Land Warrants.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. D. Preston & Co., of Detroit, in another column. It will be seen that they obtain *Land Warrants, Pensions, &c.*, at very reasonable rates. Parties wishing to buy, or sell Warrants will do well to advise with them.

Tremendous Enthusiasm!!!!!

(Over the Left.)

Great "Gathering of the People"!!!!

(In a Horn.)

000,000,000,400 Whigs in Council!!!

(Tear us Preaching.)

"Forward! Scott Leads the Column!"

(You Don't Say So.)

"In conformity to an appointment of the Erie Scott Club, a Grand MASS CONVENTION of the friends of Scott and Graham"

was "held in the city of Erie on the 10th of September." At least.

000,000,000,400 WHIGS

were in attendance, all of whom came expecting to hear

"HORACE GREELEY, } of New York,
OGEN HOFFMAN, }
THOS. F. MARSHALL, } of Kentucky,
LESLIE COMB, }
JAMES POLLOCK, } of Penn'a."
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, }

but the *immense crowd* went home disappointed—none of the gentlemen named, except Greeley, were in attendance! "A grand turn out of the people of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Chautauque and Ashtabula countiies" was "desired and expected," but much to the disappointment of all concerned, they could'nt be found, although a search warrant was issued, and our police were on the hunt all day. The whigs "of Buffalo and Cleveland, and the friends of good government every where" were told to

"Come One, Come All!!"

"Farmers!" were invited to came and give their testimony in favor of "HARD MARKETS!" "Mechanics" were entreated to "give their influence to the PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY!" "Commercial Men" were asked, "to give a day for the cause of RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS!" "Delegates from [illegible] not in New Jersey, proclaim it not in the streets of North Carolina, it was like calming spirits [illegible] they would'nt come! The whole thing [illegible] a stupendous fizzle. The *Gazette*, in its [illegible] bombastic style, called upon the people to throw open their dwellings to accommodate the *mass expected*, [illegible] Wednesday night came, but no one came. Thursday night came, but no one came. Friday came, and it was no better—the most exciting, enthusiastic whigs, were not here. The Steamboat [illegible] was advertised to run an extra trip [illegible] to accommodate of the thousands [illegible] from the surrounding counties of New [illegible] head's [illegible] Bayley's a few more, so that by the time the [illegible] there were, at the outside, about fifty persons in the cars, and a good number of them Democrats. From these causes, not a solitary delegation or flag, up to the time we write—2 o'clock—has come. True, a [illegible] country people *are* in town, but not made to [illegible] circus could gather upon a week's notice! In short, a more complete failure, a more disheartening [illegible] the whigs have not met, in this or any other county, than the demonstration to-day. All who witnessed the great gathering here 12 *years ago*—or the one 4 years ago—or yet still later, saw the enthusiasm of the whigs four years since, must agree with us, we think, that the period of monster meetings has been succeeded by a period of [illegible]!

☞ Mrs. Parker takes a benefit at the Theatre on Monday night—the entertainment sufficient, we should think, to draw a crowded house. An attractive bill will be presented, [illegible] full strength of the company drawn out. Let her have a full house.

☞ JUST FOOLING AROUND.—The elegy *Coronicle* has just discovered that Governor Going is about the famous "religious test" in New Hampshire, and consequently is full to overflowing [illegible] week in regard to it.—Smart paper, that!

☞ A WORD.—A word or [illegible] in reply to the *Gazette*, in relation to the New Hampshire religious test, is unavoidably crowded out for want of room. It shall be forthcoming next week. It is sufficient to say now that our contemporary [illegible] and acknowledges he can't find anything in the Constitution of that State excluding Catholics from holding office. 'Tis true, he does it very ungraciously, but a surly repentant is better than an obstinate sinner.

☞ WHIG HARMONY!—The Boston delegates to the whig State Convention, on their return to that city, in passing the Webster head quarters hissed, and received groans in return. So says the Boston Evening *Traveller*.

☞ Powell's Troupe still continues to draw at the Reed House. Mr. Marshall is a capital actor,—the best delineator we think we ever saw of French and Irish characters. Their stay now is limited, and we advise those who have not yet witnessed their performance to give them a call. To-night an attractive bill is offered.

☞ COL. T. J. [illegible]—We are glad to learn from various sources that the gentleman, is a warm and ardent advocate of the election of Pierce and King, and that, however much appearances heretofore have given rise to the contrary impressions, Col. B. is ready to enter the contest with zeal and alacrity, in behalf of the Democratic nominees.

☞ No ordinary amount of personal abuse will suffice to divert our attention from the exposure of the numerous misrepresentations the whigs have attempted to foist upon the people in this campaign, and the gentlemen need not flatter themselves that any such "fire in the rear" has the same terrors for us that it had for their candidate, Gen. Scott.

☞ GEN. HOUSTON ON THE STUMP.—A great Meeting of the democrats of Pittsburgh, Pa., was held on Thursday evening, when eloquent speeches were made, by Sam. Houston and Senator Shields, which were received with rapturous applause. Gen. Houston also addressed the democrats of Cleveland on Saturday evening, and had a glorious reception. "Old San Jacinto" is doing great execution in the Scott ranks.

☞ GREAT MEETING AT READING.—A Mass Meeting of the Democracy was held at Reading, on Saturday last. There were between fifteen and twenty thousand people on the ground, among whom the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The delegation from Philadelphia filled twenty-three cars. Hon. James Buchanan presided, assisted by His Excellency, Gov. Bigler and others as Vice Presidents. The Meeting was addressed by Mr. Buchanan, Gov. Bigler, Senator Douglas, Gov. Lowe of Maryland, Hon. Messrs. Stanton, Bissell, &c. Every thing passed off in the happiest manner.

A Word or two Personal.

We believe it is our destiny to be—

"Abus'd by some most villanous knave!
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow!"

and therefore we are content; therefore it does not disturb us in the least. We sleep just as well, have just as good an appetite, and presume our days in the world will be just as numerous as though slander and detraction never pointed their fangs at us. We did not attend the meeting of the Scott and Graham Club at the Court House, on Saturday evening, other engagements preventing, but we understand that the principal orator of the evening, Mr. Walker, devoted a large portion of his remarks to us personally. That this man should smart under his recent defeat for the whig nomination for Congress, is not strange; nay, it would be strange indeed, after carving out a district for the express, and if we are rightly informed, avowed purpose of obtaining a seat in our National House of Representatives, and then defeated in it, if he *should not seek to vent his rage and spleen upon some one for that defeat*; but why we should be selected as the victim, however, is to some perhaps a mystery. We were anxious to see him nominated; and we tell him now he would have been *sold*, like another Joseph, on the first day his brethern met the Egyptians from Crawford, if we had not exposed the plan and the means. So far, therefore, Mr. Walker is our debtor. He perhaps suspects the truth, however, that we did not desire to see him nominated for any love for him, or respect for his character or qualifications. We desired to see him on the course as the regular nominee of a whig district, for the purpose of *defeating* him—and thereby demonstrating beyond dispute his extreme unpopularity. We wished to bury him politically, and we'd *sired* as large a congregation at the funeral as possible. That we have been foiled in this, and that too through Walker's own well-known cowardice, has disappointed us somewhat, though we have the satisfaction of knowing that, although the funeral was not as large as desirable, his political demise is none the less a "fixed fact." Thus much as an expose of the reason why we suppose this ghost of a would-be-member of Congress, should deem it fitting and dignified to make us the subject matter of his political harrangues before his political brethern.

If we are correctly informed the height of our offending, in the opinion of Walker, is our course on the "religious test." It appears, if Walker is reported to us correctly, that he has a pretty high opinion of our boldness and foresight, notwithstanding his constant sneers, for we understand that he asserted that we saw that the Democracy were loosing ground because such a "test" existed in the constitution of New Hampshire, and with our "usual boldness," we had "attempted to lie it down,"—that the *Observer*, in its two last issues, had boldly and pointedly denied that there was a "religious test" in the New Hampshire constitution; (and continued Walker) "this grand discovery of Frank Sloan—this lie of his—will be repeated by the *Pennsylvanian*, and *Union*, and Richmond *Enquirer*, and thus be transferred to every locofoco sheet in the country." Now, we might retort upon this calumniator he lies—yea, more: we might with Shakspeare say of him, "These lies are like the father that begets them; gross as a mountain, open, palpable," but we prefer to leave to our dignified ex-Senator all such choice language; we will however say that if he had read the *Observer*—and that he had, there is no doubt, for it is a well known fact that he has *sponged* the reading of it for years—he knew he was uttering that which had no foundation in fact! The *Observer* has not asserted that there is no "religious test" in the New Hampshire constitution, and John H. Walker knows it. It has said, however, that the "test" is not of the character represented by the whigs, and it says so still. Did Walker show from the Constitution of New Hampshire that we are in error in this? By no means! He is a lawyer, and his library no doubt contains the Constitution of that state;—why not then produce the clause excluding Catholics from office! That would settle the question at once! That would put an end to all controversy!—that would have proved whether we have misstated, misquoted, or garbled that instrument!—he could dive deeper in the mire and slime of personal detraction and come up dirtier, than any of his brethren, and he did it; and there, in his appropriate element and true position, we are content to leave him! There, will swing in billing-gate that would turn the stomach of a fish monger—there, discarded and branded by his own party—sunk so low in fact that there is none so base as to do him reverence—we leave him! Leave him, too, with full permission to slander us as often, and in just such language as best suits his taste and disposition.

☞ We give it up!—Gen. Scott will be elected: there is no mistake. The thing is did, and there is no use of voting—no use of going to the expense of holding an election. Perhaps our readers would like to know how it is determined. Well, they shall be gratified. Hear the "noble, the magnanimous" *Commercial*:

"There is a Deity that shapes" the ends of Nations, as well as of men, "rough hew them as they will," and if we had no other reasons, dependent on second causes, for believing that the noble, the magnanimous, the patriotic Scott will be the next President of the United States, we would say that we believe he is *destined* for that exalted and responsible position."

There it is—Gen. Scott is "*destined*" to be the next President. We suppose the voters have'nt anything to say about it—not a word! Well, we have heard of the "divine right of kings," but this taking the Presidential chair by the right of "destiny," is a little ahead of any theory of foreordination we ever saw promulgated!

☞ WAKING UP.—Everywhere our adopted citizens are waking up to the importance of the approaching Presidential election. Scott's nativism is too bitter a pill for them, hence they are, as a body, the most enthusiastic supporters of Pierce and King. We notice at Meadville the other day the *Germains held* an enthusiastic meeting, and were addressed by Carl Benson, Esq., of this city. The meeting at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, generally composed, of Irish, was, for the notice given, a most capital demonstration. They were eloquently addressed by our friends Thornton and Graham. They formed a Club, adopted a constitution, and adjourned to meet in two weeks. They are right—let them go ahead!

Short Hand way of Making $18,000.

We are a great admirer of genius wherever found; in literature, in art, in war, in love, in politics, or in business, we care not in which displayed, genius finds in us a warm admirer. Now, we acknowledge that Crawford, the chief of Gulphin swindlers, displayed no little genius in having his pockets while a member of the Cabinet. It was done well—'twas done quickly; in fact, 'twas admirably done; but it has been beat by a Pennsylvanian, a genuine son of the old Keystone. We refer to that rollicking, roystering, whilom member of Congress from the Somerset district, Col. A. J. Ogle. The Colonel could not be re-elected to Congress, so he applied to Mr. President Fillmore for the post of Charge to Denmark, and the President, good clever soul, bestowed the boon asked. Whereupon Jack drew the nine thousand dollars outfit, and nine thousand sallary, and went—not exactly to Copenhagen, but on a bender; the consequence of which is that the President recalls him, and he is now hunting up some one else to bestow the place upon. $18,000 squandered upon a defeated politician—what think you of that, good people! Are we not right in styling this a short hand way of making $18,000! It isn't pretended that Ogle ever left the coutry, ever started to fulfill his mission; but it is certain that he got the salary and outfits, and then—went on a spree! Verily is'nt there "something rotten in Denmark."

☞ SIGNIFICANT POPULARITY.—One of the notable incidents in the late North Carolina election is the fact that in Orange county, the residence of Mr. Graham, the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, Ried, the Democratic candidate for Governor for North Carolina, gained sixty votes on the election of the 5th inst., Mr. Graham being present at the polls.

☞ S. Douglass, Esq., formerly Whig candidate for Congress, and once editor of a Whig paper in Cadiz, Ohio, has abandoned General Scott and goes for Pierce and King.

The Whig Nominations.

We suppose it is pretty generally known to our readers that the whig conferees convention, which re-assembled at Waterford on Friday last, came to an amicable understanding, and put in nomination Gen. John Dick, of Crawford, for Congress, and James Skinner, Esq., of Erie, for Senator. This arrangement was effected by the withdrawal of Walker *voluntarily!* To the "outside barbarians" this result may seem somewhat strange, inasmuch as Erie county was unquestionably entitled to the Congressional nomination, and Mr. Walker, of all others, entitled, on the score precedence, to be the recipient. Erie county gives a large whig majority—in fact, to elect a whig, Erie county is absolutely necessary, whereas Crawford is undoubtedly Democratic. Besides, Mr. Walker had made a very good run in the old district, when there was no hope of an election, and hence, if service in this particular had any weight, he ought to have received the nomination! Under these circumstances, we repeat, it may seem strange that he was not nominated; and strangest still that after being sustained in his own county, he should have all at once abandoned the contest, and procured the nomination of a man for Senator who had never been mentioned in connexion with that post; and that, too, at the expense of his *friend* Kelso, who was a candidate for Senator! We do not know certainly whether we are correct or not, but we will endeavor to unravel this "wheel within a wheel," and see whether we cannot let daylight through this otherwise dark transaction. In the first place, the railroad difficulties in this county are far from being settled; hence, in the eyes of railroad men, a State Senator is of much more importance than a member of Congress. To secure one, then, became the prime motive of our railroad men. But Walker was in the road—he wanted to go to Congress, and, as he had labored night and day while in the Senate for them, it would not do to cross him; hence there *must* be some means discovered to get him out of the road, and give the Congressional candidate to Crawford, and secure the Senator here. It was soon found! The railroad men became rampant Walker men—they become his bodyguard, his advisers, and when the county meeting was held, generously chose his conferees. But now mark us—one of these conferees was a Dark man, and here the light commences breaking—a Dark man, we repeat, and we believe known to be so by those who proposed him. The arrangement, however, failed, for we exposed it too soon. It was not done we acknowledge because we liked Walker, but because we knew if nominated he could be defeated *by a Crawford county man for Congress and an Erie county man for Senator*. We repeat, the original plan failed only because we exposed it; and the conspirators were put to their trumps to get over the difficulty. And here's a hiatus in our exposé—we cannot trace the means that were made use of to convince Walker that he ought to withdraw—that he could not be nominated, or elected if nominated—all we know is that messengers were sent to Meadville, and upon their return the conferees were called together again, and that upon the 6th ballot, Walker was withdrawn, by his own consent, and Dick and Skinner nominated. We know that Walker says in his letter that he sacrificed himself for the good of the party, and all that; and perhaps he thinks that is so, but we beg leave to say we don't believe a word of it.—If he knows where the sun rises, he ought to know that he has been persuaded to withdraw that the railroad men, who have managed him at Harrisburg for the last few years, can have somebody else to manage! This is the secret; and he and Crawford county both will find out so before a year rolls over their heads. Mark it!

☞ The bachelor Editor of the *Gazette*, in speaking of the marriage of a cotemporary, says: "Foolish man! How happy he *has* been, and how unhappy he *may* be!" But such is the usual fate of *mankind*." As the *Gazette* Editor is still "happy," the inference is irresistible that he don't belong to "*mankind*."

☞ The Buffalo "*Rough Notes*" is very much concerned for the "dear people" in the good old Keystone. He's very fearful they will be "cheated" into the support of Pierce and King, and thereby endanger their "dearest State as the "*Rough Notes*" man, and we assure him in all candor that he wastes his time and labor upon this question. That humbug is dead and buried long ago—so much so, indeed, that it is hardly alluded to by the whig papers in the present canvass.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Post* complains because William F. Johnson, ex-Governor and President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has converted the office of the company into a kind of head quarters for the whig party. There is nothing surprising in this. Johnson always has been, and will continue to be, an *unrelenting* old line whig, and would die outright if not permitted to operate a rifle in the political line.

☞ THE FISHING DIFFICULTY.—After stating that the fishing difficulty has been settled—a difficulty, says the Liverpool *Times*, which ought never to have been started, that paper adds—"Certainly this is a very ridiculous affair, the only gratifying feature of which is, that a question has been set for ever at rest, which ought not to have been mooted. It is not the concession which our Government has made to the Americans which is annoying, but the ridiculous figure which we put in the eyes of the world, and *more especially* in the eyes of the Americans, by ending in conceding what we commenced in bluster to maintain. This is very humiliating to the national character, and very degrading to the executive power; but as we have been placed in this position by *our present* precious Ministry, we must submit to it with what grace we can command."

☞ Blackhawk's opinion in favor of Gen. Scott is brought forward by the whig press, in order to prove his competency for the Presidency. This, with the Duke of Wellington's favorable notice, will, it is supposed by the whigs, have great influence—among the Cockneys and Kickapoos.

CRUEL.—The *Gazette* is decidedly severe upon the used-up Mr. Walker. In speaking of the qualification of Walker's successor in the Senate, it says: "He may not in the capacity of a Senator *talk as boisterously* or as often as most others, but he will render his constituents and the State a *greater* service by a diligent and accurate discharge of his official duties, and by a well sustained endeavor to promote and secure the public interests." That's a cruel hit at Walker's "boisterous" way of talking, or we are no judge of sarcasm!

☞ BROWN vs. SCOTT.—We have repeatedly said we would not rob Gen. Scott, if we could, of one laurel that justly belongs to him; but we are far from believing that such determination should prevent us exposing the unfounded claims some of his supporters set up for him.—We know he fought bravely on the Niagara front, but that he was the hero of all the battles in that neighborhood, is not sustained by the "truth of history." Not a great while since the whigs celebrated the battle of Lundy's Lane, otherwise called Niagara, at the Falls, and their newspapers invariably style him the hero of that battle. It is a small matter, we know—but it is by just such small misrepresentation they hope to elect him. The Buffalo *Courier* has been rummaging among the records of the past, and it has found the following: In the Senate of the United States, February 25, 1828. Gen. William H. Harrison, one of the Senators from Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate have learnt, with deep regret, the death of Major General Jacob Brown, the late commanding General of the Army, and the distinguished leader in the glorious battles of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie, in the late war.

Which was unanimously agreed to. So the Senate of the United States on that occasion, on motion of Gen. Harrison, declared that Gen. Brown was the "*distinguished leader*," in the glorious battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie!—upon whom rested all the responsibility, and who proved himself adequate to each and every emergency.

☞ Van Tassell's saloon under the Reed House is well kept, and a person can find almost everything one wants to eat and drink. We do not often puff, but in this instance we think "Sandy" deserves a good word and good custom.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

St. Louis, August 25, 1852.

DEAR FRANK,—Westward ho! the Iron Horse takes his course! This day the first Locomotive has crossed the waters of the Father of Rivers, and is now tugging its slow length along through the streets of St. Louis, forcibly putting one in mind of some huge leviathan of the deep which has by some tempest been stranded upon old ocean's shore—*provoking the utmost astonishment* at its unwieldy, awful, and awkward movements. But like this monster in its element, let it but once get into its wonted track, and the wild fires rekindled, and the renewed circulation of its moving forces once again coursing through its organism—who then would recognize the wonderful monster, as he snorts along in his extreme career, outstriping tempest in their speed and Tornadoes in their power, as the same creature he saw so lately impotently bounding on the strand. In a few months the first length of 40 miles of the Great Pacific Railroad will be traversed, like a thing of volition and life, by this huge engine, annihilating thus much of the space that intervenes between the green banks of the Mississippi and the golden strand of the Pacific Ocean. Wonderful age!—Mighty people! are the involutions, excitations of every appreciative mind that lives amid scenes of and participates in the activities, realizing and accomplishing such grand and startling results! In a few years more the *phantazies* of the Whitings and the Wilkes of our land, will be *tame realities*, and then—and then—what next *will there be left to do*. Shall we then, like the youthful Alexander, sit down and weep that there is not another world to conquer?

The thought really makes me sad to anticipate the occurrence of that strange event in the world's history, of a nation hardly yet passed to the shortened period of an individual, man's allotted existence, settling down to "Ennui" within a single century, by having exhausted its capacities of *further achievement*; to have reached a point *above* which it cannot culminate, and compelled to take up the lamentation of the waves of the two oceans, that break themselves upon its either shore, "Here our proud waves *must* be stayed." Towards such a destiny however and or glorious it may be, I fear our enlightened individuals of your own city, with their associates, are in their own way, and to the extent of the energy and other resources whether of mind or fortune to them possessed, very essentially contributing by building that important link in the Iron chain connecting the two grand rivers and cities of the west—known as the Illinois Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and ringing Cincinnati and St. Louis, now five days asunder, within the period of time of a "between meals" joint of each other.

This great work is fairly begun, at both its extremes, amid the crash of falling trees, in the scattered forests, and the crackling of consuming fires, and the upturning of the bonds in which long ages of repose have held the wild and beautiful prairie meadows of Illinois. It is a havoc and a work that all enjoy as they witness it being gloriously done. I cannot close this epistle without calling your attention to the great obligation which our country owes to the energy, wisdom, and restless activity of Professor O. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, who has brought this great work into [illegible] high public position. It is *the great* work of the day; and well worthy of the attention of the exalted mind that has stooped awhile from its illustrious and brilliant flight among the stars, to lend its energies to the advancement of so *great* an earthly interest of our country as this work must be considered, by every one who has any adequate conception of the commercial and social wants of our country. Few works have ever been begun under such favorable auspices. The high position, wealth and character of its presiding officers and directory at Cincinnati and St Louis are well known, and in the whole wide field of public enterprise, laid open to our countrymen, there is confessedly no one occupying a position so preeminently calculated to catch and fill the eye of public attention as the quick, eager, and discerning glance of the intelligent capitalists of this.

Financial arrangements are now being consummated by the Financial Commissioner of this estate work (Prof. Mitchell,) which will enable the O. and M. Railroad original contractors H. C. Seymour & Co.

The contractors of the Illinois Division, Sanger, Camp, & Co., and the original contractors, (who will turn their almost entire energies to the heavier portion of this work on the Ohio and Indiana Division) have, I am informed, secured the most reliable financial relations which the work may require, and every thing augers well for the energetic prosecution, and speedy completion of this great work, which will bring your own beautiful city of Erie within a day's journey of St. Louis. Adieu. "C."

☞ There are two sorts of Whiggery in the present campaign. With Webster Whigs, a repudiation of the *candidates* of the party, and with the Scott Whigs, a repudiation of its *principles*.

GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD; in their Glory, and in their Desolation, embracing cities of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, with a history of Important events of those Times; by John Frost, LL. D. *Auburn, Beardsley, & Co., Auburn.*

We are indebted to the publishers of this truly valuable work for a copy. The theme is one of prolific interest, and the author treats it in a masterly manner. There is no attempt at effect, but the facts are narrated in a plain straight-forward style that all can understand and appreciate. It is intended for general reading and it ought to have an extensive sale. For sale by Durlin & Sloan, No 9, Brown

Branch of the Young Hickory Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of our adopted citizens was held in the Grand Jury room, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Young Hickory Club. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, President, and Messrs. [illegible] Vice Presidents, and W. Thornton, Secretary. On motion it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to draft a constitution for the Club; the President appointed Messrs. Thornton, Saville, Gabel, Sullivan and Kornbeck. During the absence of the committee Mr. GRAHAM ably addressed the meeting on the merits of the candidate, and eloquently proved the principles of the Democratic faith, and showed conclusively that it would be no better than political heresy for adopted citizens to support Gen. Scott, the friend and father of Native Americanism.

The committee reported the following constitution which was unanimously adopted:

The undersigned, naturalized citizens of the City of Erie, cordially, deeply and cordially cherish the great principles of Democracy, and the liberal policy exercised by that party towards those who seek an asylum under our shores from the tyranny and oppression of other countries, believing that the maintenance and support of these cherished principles and liberal policy toward adopted citizens, are calculated to promote the welfare, and enhance the prosperity of our adopted country, whose lasting fame, undimmed glory and unexampled prosperity we have deeply at heart. We therefore deem it necessary to form ourselves into an association or club and do ordain the following constitution:

ARTICLE 1st — This Club shall be known by the name and style of the Young Hickory Club. The objects of which are declared to be the promotion of democratic principles and to give more efficiency to our endeavors to aid and secure the election of those tried statesmen and pure and true representatives of Democracy, Pierce and King.

2. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, two Secretaries and a Treasurer, and a committee of correspondence to consist of five members.

3. It shall be the duty of the committee of correspondence to communicate during the campaign with individuals and associations having similar objects in view, to obtain and circulate political information and documents.

4. There shall be a committee of six in each ward of the City, appointed by the President, upon naturalization, whose duty it shall be to see that other persons who have not been naturalized, but who are entitled to the full papers, do fully comply with the law, so as to enable them to vote.

5. There shall be a committee of five in each ward of election, appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to take the requisite means to insure a full vote and to get every voter to the polls on the day of Election.

6. The officers of this Club or a majority of them shall constitute an active committee to take charge of, and manage the ordinary affairs of the Club and to give directions to the Secretaries to call meetings when deemed necessary.

7. Further.—We the subscribers do hereby pledge ourselves to abide by the constitution, and to use all honorable means to promote the objects therein specified.

JOHN GRAHAM, President.

ANDREW GABEL,
JOHN SULLIVAN,
CONRAD SMALLE,
E. G. SULLIVAN,
} Vice Presidents.

P. SAVILLE, } Secretaries.
W. Thornton, }

Wm. Thornton addressed the meeting on the importance of the united effort to maintain our glorious constitution that dispenses with a liberal hand its blessings to all who seek freedom, and safety under its protection, and remarked strongly, but justly, on the faithlessness and inconsistency of the whigs.

Resolved, That the Club meet again two weeks from this evening in the Court House; adopted.

Signed by the Officers.

☞ The Buffalo *Republic* says the Missouri *Republican* affirms, with much apparent confidence, that the whigs of Pennsylvania are aroused. How it made the discovery at such a distance, we know not; but it would seem, from the announcement, that the Key Stone whigs had been snoozing or boozing, and were just shaking themselves loose from the arms of old Suirer, or becoming disenthralled by abstinence from Monongahela.—Either they will be able to effect in this State, by giving themselves the trouble of a temporary return to consciousness, we opine they may as well relapse and forget the horrors of life, till the ides of November shall have passed. It will save them much useless anxiety and trouble.

FLEET BELLE WHISPER, CHASON.—We learn from the Venango *Spectator* that at a Democratic meeting held in Franklin last week, Robert S. McCormick, Esq., late District Attorney General of that County, and Deputy U. S. Sales Marshal—one of the most influential and

☞ Among the speeches at the great Tammany Hall meeting in New York on the 2d, was one by Hon. John L. Dawson, of this state. Mr. D., is a rising man—one that at no distant day will occupy a much more prominent position before the country than now. We are gratified to see that he has been re-nominated by the Democracy of his district; and more, that there is every prospect of his triumphant election.

☞ CONSISTENCY.—The Whigs are abusing General Pierce because the London *Times* happened to speak favorably of his abilities. At the same time they parade with great glee a letter from the Duke of Wellington, praising Gen Scott! So, according to the mode of reasoning adopted by the Whigs, there must be two "British candidates" in the field!

☞ Among the Speakers at the great Democratic meeting at Reading, on the 4th, was Honorable C. J. Faulkner, of Va., a Whig member of Congress. He goes for Pierce and King with a will, and made a most effective speech on the occasion.

☞ Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and langnor of the system; derangement of the liver and stomach, want of appetite, &c., they are frequently the result of close application and a thousand other causes we pass here name: but we would say to all so afflicted, do as we have done—get a bottle or two of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and our word for it, you will be cured. We recommend this medicine, knowing from experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines. We would say to our readers, purchase none unless prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

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MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Flint, Rector of St. John's Church, Charleston, Mass., Mr. JOSEPH MCCARTER and Miss FRANCIS B HARRIS, of this city.

In St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday morning, by the same, Mr JOHN S CARTER and Mrs. RUTH MANLY, both of this city.

In St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday afternoon, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL METCALF and Miss ELIZA B. BALL, both of this city.

In Harborcreek, on the 2nd inst., by Ed. J. Leach—Mr JAMES C. MCEWEN, of Glade Run, Armstrong co. Pa., to Miss OLIVIA WRIGHT, of Harborcreek.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev G. A. Lyon, Mr. C. E SANDYS, and Miss E TUCKER, all of Kingsville, Ohio.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Lowe, Rev. JULIUS DEGNER, German Missionary, to Miss CHARLOTTE CARTER, both of this city.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE Empires have commenced receiving their Fall stock of Goods and nothing new days will have a very large stock at very low prices. Aug 21 '52 15 CADWELL & BENNETT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, in pursuance whereof, I, P. E. BURTON, High Sheriff of the county of Erie, do give this my public notice to the electors of Erie county, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the 2d Tuesday of October next at the several election districts in the county.

The electors of the city of Erie to meet at the Court House in Erie.

The electors of Millcreek township to meet at the house now occupied by F. Eichenlaub, in Eagle Village.

The electors of Harborcreek township to meet at the school house near Walter Greenwood's.

The electors of South East township and borough, to meet in the south room of the school house near the public square, in the borough of South East.

The electors of Greenfield township to meet at the school house near E. Eaton's.

The electors of Venango township to meet at the school house in the village of Lowville.

The electors of Waterford borough to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Amity township to meet at the school house near Chaffy's.

The electors of Wayne township to meet at the house of Elijah Carter.

The electors of the borough of Waterford to meet at the house of John Curtis.

The electors of Waterford township to meet at the house of P. E. Judson, in the borough of Waterford.

The electors of Le Bœuff township to meet at school House No 2.

The electors of Washington township to meet at the house now occupied by A. Robinson, in the borough of Edinboro.

The electors of the borough of Edinboro to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house of Singford Mills, Jr.

The electors of Fairview township to meet at the house of Johnston Birdsong.

The electors of Girard township to meet at the school house near Wm. Lawrence's on the Lake Pleasant road.

The electors of Concord township to meet at the house of Simon Stewart.

The electors of Fairview township to meet at the school house in the village of Fairview.

The electors of Girard township to meet at the public school house in the borough of Girard.

The electors of the borough of Girard to meet at the school house in the Lake Village of Girard.

The electors of Harborcreek township to meet at the house of A. Horn, in Centreville.

The electors of Conneaut township to meet at the school house near E. Salisbury's.

The electors of Springfield township to meet at the school house near John Scott's.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house at Union mills.

A warrant is hereby issued and directed to me, and I am directed, "that every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any City or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State or the United States, or of any City or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or any Commissioner of any Incorporated District, is by law incapable to hold or exercise at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then voted for."

And by the 4th section of an act of the General Assembly, passed the 16th day of April, 1840, it is provided, "that the 13 section of an act passed the 2d day of July, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any General or special election in this commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions of the 61st section of the said act, "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 in the forenoon; and shall continue without intermission of adjournment, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act last aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House in the city of Erie, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday the 15th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

By an act passed the 6th day of February, 1852, the act entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in the counties of Adams, Erie," &c., approved the 27th day of February, 1849, authorizing the electors to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on one ship or ticket, is repealed so far as relates to the county of Erie.

Given under my hand at Erie, this 8th day of September, A D 1852, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy seventh.

PETER E. BURTON, Sheriff

INDEPENDENT LINE.

STEAMBOAT SUPERIOR will leave Erie for Fairport, Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo in connection with the Mich. & Southern Railroad.

Leaves Erie for Toledo every Saturday at 6, A. M.
" " Buffalo " Wednesday at 6 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. Hearn & Co., Public Dock, or to JOHN KEENAN, general Steamboat Agent, Office at E. J. Rogers Hat Store, State st., Erie. Sept 4 tf17.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received at No. 3 Brown's Block, by the subscribers, a large assortment of Mather's superior

Fine Book, Job, and News Ink,

in 20, 25 and 30 lb kegs, and in cans of 1lb each—Also, Red Green and Blue Ink. Those in want cannot find a better article. Erie July 17, 1852. 10 DURBIN & SLOAN.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT the Buffalo Furniture Store, a splendid assortment of Sofas, Mahogany Chairs, Mattresses, &c., which I will sell 25 per cent cheaper than the cheapest.

N. B. All Furniture from this house is warranted

Erie, Aug., 14. JOHN WELSH

The War of Fiction.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, State-street, another supply of

Uncle Tom's Cabin; also,
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" As It Is; and
Aunt Phillis' Cabin, by Mrs. Eastman.

Erie, Aug. 14.—14 DURBIN & SLOAN.

New Supply of Hair Work.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his shop, 7 Reed House, Basement, a new and elegant supply of all kinds of Hair-work, such as

Wigs, Toupee,
Bands, Braids,
Lady's Half Wigs, Curls,
Beards,

Together with everything in the Hair Dressing line, all colors and sizes, of the latest improvements. Also, a fresh supply of

Cameron's Extract of Flowers.

A most excellent article for the Hair, as many Ladies of the city can testify.

☞ Cash paid for Long Hair. C. KOLB.
Erie, August 7, 1852. 3m16

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Erie on the 23d inst., a red Cow, 6 years old—has a white spot in the face, a bell on, and gives milk. Whoever will return said stray, or give information where she may be found shall be liberally rewarded.

Erie, Aug. 28 1852—1t. J. MCCRACKEN.

Make way for the Empire.

ONE of the largest, richest, and by far the cheapest stock of Goods ever offered in Erie are beginning to pour into the Empire from H Cadwell who is now in the eastern cities.

Comprising the greatest variety of Summer and Fall Dress Goods, Silk, Satin, de Laine, Gingham, Prints, and a multitude of other kinds too numerous to mention. Also French worked collars, fu-ering, under-sleeves, under-handkerchiefs and every thing else in this line.

To enumerate all, would be almost an endless job, we therefore mention but a few articles which are as but a drop in the bucket compared with the immense piles of goods which are daily arriving. CADWELL & BENNETT.

Erie, Aug. 28.

TANNER'S OIL.—20 Barrels Mackinaw Oil, for sale by the barrel or gallon by Aug 28. CLARK & MCARTER.

SEED WHEAT.—50 Bushels Seed's Wheat, expressly for seed just received and for sale by Aug. 28. CLARK & MCARTER.

Mechanics, Manufacturers and Inventors.

The Eighth Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 14th of September. It is a periodical devoted to the diffusion of useful practical knowledge, and is eminently calculated to advance the great interests of industry—*Mechanical, Manufacturing, and Agricultural*—the genius and master spirit of the nation.

It is universal as a *Journal of the Arts and Sciences*, and maintains a high character at home and abroad.

The Publishers believe themselves that the future Volumes shall at least *equal if not surpass* the present ones. Amongthe subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its columns are, Civil Engineering, Architecture, *Railroads*, Bridges, Agricultural Implements, Manufactures of Metals, Fabrics and Textile substances, Machinery for the purpose, Chemical Processes, Distilling, Coloring, &c. Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Cars, carriages, Water-wheels, Wind and Grinding Mills, Pumps, Planing Machines, Tools for Lumber, Brick Machines, Farming, Fire Arms, Electricity, Telegraphs, Surgical Instruments, &c., besides Claims of all the Patents, Reviews, Notices of New Inventions, American and Foreign. The work is in *Serials for binding, contains, several hundred engravings*, over four hundred pages, and printed and bound in a convenient style. Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings in its columns, thus making the paper a perfect Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference.

Valuable Premiums are offered for the largest list of subscribers to this Volume. It is published weekly, by Munn & Co., at their *Patent Agency Office*, 128 Fulton street, New York.

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1 Copy, one year, $2.00 1 Copy, six months, $1.00
ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
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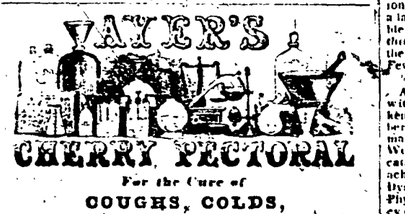
10 Copies for 6 months, 8.00 15 Copies for 12 months, 22.00
20 Copies for twelve months, - - $29.00.

Southern and Western Money and Post Office Stamps taken for subscriptions. Letters should be post-paid.



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other Preparations have shown themselves palliatives, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to distract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.

So the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dort Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of "AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL," which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

DR. PEKKINS, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the CHERRY PECTORAL is extensively used in this section, where it has stood the unimpeachable evidence of its happy efficacy upon innumerable occasions."

The Rev. Jno. D. Cochrane, a distinguished Clergyman of the English Church,

writes to the proprietor from Montreal, that "she has been cured of a severe cough, by the CHERRY PECTORAL." His letter at full length, may be found in our circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

Thatcher is from the well known Druggist at Hallada's, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 10, 1849.

Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your CHERRY PECTORAL, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his avocation trade of a blacksmith.

There are other cases within my knowledge, where the CHERRY PECTORAL has been *singularly successful*, but none so marked as this. Very truly yours,

G. WUNDERWOOD.

Hear the Patient.

DR J. C. AYER, Lowell—Dear Sir. Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and in the case of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. I was induced to give me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just pure sued the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. STONE, A. M.
Principal Mt Hope Seminary.

HAVANA, Ohio, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for me. It does seem that they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink into consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.

Yours with respect,
JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Practical Chemist Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Erie by J. S. Battles & Co.; in North East by B. C. Town & Co.; in Girard by J. A. Wattes; and by Druggists everywhere. lyeb-3m16

1852 FALL FASHIONS. 1852

RECEIVED at Worth's Hat and Furnishing store, the Fall Fashion of Hat for 1852, the most beautiful style ever issued. Any person wishing a Hat can never do better than purchase now at No. 6 Brown's Block, State-st. Hats, Caps and Trunks repaired or made to order. Erie Aug 21-13 JOHN H. WARREN.

For the Fall Trade.

CLARK & MCCARTER are ready to exhibit *NEW GOODS* at their prevailing low prices, and to renew their pledge to the buying community to sell them goods cheaper than can be bought at any other store in Erie. Please notice that when we assert a thing we mean it. Ladies and Gents avail yourselves of the bargains as they present themselves. New goods coming every week throughout the remainder of the season. Our purchases are *MADE STRICTLY WITH CASH*, at as low rates as any New York Jobber can buy. Merchants from the country please note this fact, and when you buy goods at Erie call at

Aug 21 1852— 15 No. 1 Reed House.

House and Lot for Sale.

THIS House and Lot is situated on the line of fifth and walnut street, formerly owned and occupied by Irvin Camp; it is a large and convenient House with a good Barn and a Superior Garden, and containing the fruits. Persons wishing to purchase can apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Erie August 21 1852—tf13 P. P. CADY.

FOR sale cheap, a *beautiful* PIANO FORTE, which, as we have no good place to keep it, we will sell very cheap.

Erie, Aug. 21 1852—13 STOCKTON & FULLER.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE METROPOLITAN will be completed, and opened for the reception of Company, September First. Price of Board Two Dollars per day. SIMEON LELAND & CO.,
Sept 6 Proprietors.

THAT Song—"Little Eva," Also a large supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin can be had at GUNNISON'S
Erie, August 11.—4 New Book Store.

UNCLE Tom's Cabin *As it Is*, just received at GUNNISON'S.
August 14.

LADIES Black Silk Mitts, long and short, just received at Erie, August 14. SWEENEY'S

LADIES black, white and colored Silk Gloves; also, Lisle Thread Gloves, this day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store. August 14.

BROWN Shirtings and Sheetings, this day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store Aug. 14.

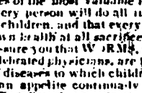
PEPPER, spice, nutmegs, ginger, saleratus, starch and molasses, for sale by SWEENEY, of the N. Y. Cash store. Aug. 14

PETROLEUM.

Sould in the Foot and Ankle Cured.

MR. KIER:—I am desirous of making known to the public the great efficacy of your PETROLEUM in my own case, which was a severe scald of the foot and ankle; upon removing the stocking, the skin peeled off with it, and left nothing but the bare surface. I expected to be laid up all winter from the effects of this scald, but we applied the Petroleum freely, by means of a flannel cloth saturated with it; at first the application was painful, but in every short time the pain abated. I had no pain in one hour afterwards. In five days from the application of the Petroleum, I was able to go to work. I take pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of other sufferers, and am desirous that they should be made public. I would also state, that I find immediate relief by the use of the Petroleum in burns, from which I am a frequent sufferer owing to my business about the engine.—I would recommend it as the most prompt and certain remedy for burns I have ever known.

(Signed) B. J. AMOS, Engineer, Shamburg, Allegheny Co.
AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.—J. H. Burton & Co., General Agent. *Cutler & Brother, Erie; J. A. White, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; R. Foster, West Springfield; J. Clarke Union; H. M. Gerrish, Edenboro; T. D. Bellis, M'Kean; P. E. Judson, Waterford; J. Webster, Fairview*; and by the proprietor, S. M. KIER.
Aug. 14 1852 4t16 Canal Basin, seventh st., Pittsburgh.



AGENCY

FOR obtaining Bounty Lands, Pensions and Soldiers claims of every nature against the United States, at

DAVID PRESTON & CO'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,
On Jefferson Avenue 3 doors above St. & M. Bank, Detroit, Mich.

Parties in every part of the United States and in the Province of Canada, having claims against the United States for Land, Pensions, or pay of any kind will have their claims promptly and properly attended to by addressing the Subscribers, "post paid."

There are many thousand persons in the United States and very many in Canada, (who have served in the U. S. Army,) that have claims for Bounty Land. By an act of Congress, passed Sept. 28, 1850, *every officer and soldier who has been in actual service in any war of the U. States (since 1790)* so long as one month is entitled to 40 acres of land; 4 months service entitles them to 80 acres; 9 months to 160 acres. By an Act "approved March 22 1852" many persons have claims for land that are not entitled under Act of Sept. '50.

We can not (for want of space) here enumerate the different classes who have claims for Land, Pensions &c., under the different Acts which have been passed. Any person, who thinks they have a claim for land, or a claim of any nature against the U. S. for service rendered by them, or any of their relatives, place before us the facts of the case to the subscribers and you will be immediately advised, as to what you have a claim for, and you have proper forms and instructions will be sent you. No fees will be charged in any case unless the claim is established.—*We charge but $3 for obtaining 160s, $1 for 80s, and $2 for 40s.*

P. S.—Bounty Land Warrants are constantly bought and sold by the subscribers at the best rates, parties wishing to buy or sell will find it to their interest to advise with us. Every branch of a Banking and Exchange business done by the subscribers.

DAVID PRESTON & CO.
Aug. 14 1852 1y11 Exchange Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

HENRY S. SLOAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.

197, *Broadway, between Day and Fulton street, New York.*

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods of the latest styles constantly on hand. Naval, Military, Youths' and Children's Clothing made to order with neatness and despatch

NEW GOODS.

J. H. BURTON & CO. are just receiving a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Their old customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine quality and prices, particulars hereafter. No 5 Reed House. 8
Erie July 3 1852

BLEACHED Sheetings and shirtings—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 9-4, and 10-4, bleached sheetings, from 8½ to 37 cents per yd.
Erie June 17, 1852. 3 THOMAS & HAYES.

$500 CHALLENGE.

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power, 1st to save the lives of their children, and 2d that they will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated physicians, are *the primary causes of* a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable; if you have an appelite continually changing from one thing to another, Bad Breath, pain in the stomach, Picking at the Nose, Heartburn, Swelling of the Belly, dry Cough, slow Fever, Pulse irregular—remember that all these signs are WORMS.

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender Infant with described beneficial effect, where *Bowel Complaints and Diarrhea* have made them weak and debilitated the Tonic properties of the Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, imparting tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an infallible remedy for those afflicted with Dyspepsia, the astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

THE TAPE WORM!

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infest the human system, it grows to an almost indefinite length becoming so coiled and fastened in the Intestines and Stomach effecting the health so sadly as to cause St. Vitus Dance, Fits, &c., that those afflicted seldom if ever discover that it is *Tape Worm* hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this Worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 6 to 8 of my Large Pills so as to ensure all the Worm that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of 2 Tablespoonfuls three times each of these directions followed have never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of *Tape Worm*.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS.

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile; so things wrong or out of the Liver effects the other important parts of the system, and results variously, in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate the wrong action of the Liver. These Pills being composed of ROOTS AND HERBS furnished by nature to heal the sick; Namely, 1st, an EXPECTORANT, which changes the nature of the secretions of the lungs, throat, bronchial membrane, or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2nd an ALTERATIVE, which changes in some inexplicable and inexplicable manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3rd, a TONIC which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th, a CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the blood, which is always disease and restores health

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularity, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, all others being base imitation.

☞ Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Merchants and Druggists in the U. S. Agents—Cutler & Brother, Erie, Wholesale and Retail Agents. Forker, Mercer; Fisk & Hall, Cleveland Ohio. Price each 25 cents.

G. W. Kevster, No. 140 Wood st., Pittsburg, Wholesale Agent, who will supply Agents at the Proprietors prices.
August 21 1852 1y13

Execu.or's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James Barley, late of Elk Creek *deceased*. All *persons indebted* to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HORACE HALL,
HARLEY SHERMAN, } Executors.
Erie Aug. 21 1852 6t15.

A FEW more pieces of those beautiful Canton Ginghams just received at the New York Cash store.
July 3 1852 8 J. SWEENY

100 Piano Fortes.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S

NEW YORK WARE ROOMS, 333 BROADWAY,

Corner of Anthony-st. and opposite Broadway Tabernacle Theatre,

WHERE the largest assortment of PIANOS *with and without the* celebrated Improved Æolean may be found—all of which have the Metallic Frame, and *are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction*, and will be sold at *great bargains*—By an experience of *eight years*, resulting in many improvements the *Æolean has been brought to a perfection attained by no others*. Nearly 30,000 Æolians have been supplied, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Rosewood or Mahogany Pianos for small rooms. T. G & Co.'s Pianos *are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their firmness and long standing in tune—Prices same as at the Manufactory*. Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H. Wade's and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and instruction books at this store *at wholesale*.

FOR AGENCY WATERS is Sole Agent

Constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos in Rosewood and Mahogany cases, varying in prices from $50 to $150. Second-hand from $200 to $275—Grand Pianos from $300 to $700. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons from $35 to $90. Carhart $55 to $90—Guitars from $10 to $75, &c., &c.
Aug 21 1852 3m15

Every family should have a copy.

A valuable book only 25 cts. per copy—Men know thyself.

DR. HUNTER'S Medical manual and hand book for the afflicted Containing an outline of the origin, process, treatment and Cure of every form of disease, contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding medical technicalities, and every thing which could offend the delicacy of decency, from the result of some twenty years successful practice, exclusively devoted to the cure of disease of a delicate or private nature. To which is added, receipts for the cure of the above diseases, and a treatise on the causes, symptoms and cure of the Fever and Ague, for 25 cents a copy: six copies for $1 will be forwarded to any part of the United States by mail, free of postage. Address post paid, Box. 196 Philadelphia, or the Author at 38 North Seventh street Philadelphia. Sept 4 1852 1y17

FIFTY DOLLARS FORFEIT.—Dr. Hunter will forfeit $50 if failing to cure any case of secret disease that may come under his care (no matter how long standing or afflicting.) Either sex are invited to his private rooms 38 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, without fear of interruption from other patients. Strangers and others who have been unfortunate in the selection of a Physician are invited to call.

CAUTION.—Through unrestrained indulgence of the passions, by excess or self-abuse, the evils are numerous. Premature decay, involuntary seminal discharges, wasting of the organs of memory, a distaste for female society, general debility, or constitutional derangement, are some of the results to follow. If necessary consult the Doctor with confidence; he offers a perfect cure.

READ AND REFLECT.—The afflicted would do well to reflect before trusting their health, happiness, and in many cases their lives, in the hands of physicians ignorant of the class of maladies. It is certainly impossible for one man to understand all the ills the human family are subject to. Every respectable physician has his peculiar branch, in which he is more successful than his brother professors, and to that he devotes most of his time and study. Years of practice, exclusively devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the sexual organs, together with observation upon the body, throat, nose, or legs, pass in the head, or bones, mercurial rheumatism, strictures, gravel, irregularities, diseases arising from youthful excesses, or impurities of the blood, when the constitution has become enfeebled, enables the Doctor to offer speedy relief to all who may place themselves under his care.

Medicine forwarded to any part of the United States—Price five and ten dollars per package. Sept 4 1852 1y17

NEW WATCH, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS STORE.

State St., opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie.

THE subscriber, (late of the firm of G. Loomis & Co.,) comes before the Erie public and vicinity, soliciting a share of patronage, confident a large and well selected stock of the choicest and most fashionable GOODS always at low prices, together with the manufacturing of *Silver Ware* and *Jewelry*, and close attention to business will insure a reasonable support. Having been for the past fifteen years a resident of Erie, and intending to remain the rest of life, the public will find me no "bird of passage," but always on hand to trade with the "rest of mankind" to sustain myself and family, in the world, and I pledge myself to endeavor to maintain the reputation enjoyed by the old firm in every particular. Thankful to a generous public for my success thus far in life, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors.

Aug. 7 1852—13 THOS. M. AUSTIN.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired.

GOLD and Silver Watches, rich Jewelry, Silver Ware, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Girt Portrait and Picture Frames, Solar, Camphene and fluid Side and Hanging Lamps, Glass Lanterns, stained and plain Glass, Musical Instruments, Strings, &c., Walking Sticks, French and German Toys, just purchased in New York, and receiving and opening new and fresh, at wholesale and retail. Call in and see the stock. Buy a cheap clock or something else, if you like, at AUSTIN'S,
Erie Aug 7 1852 13 Opposite Brown's Hotel.

BOG Wood, Amulet and colored Bracelets, just received at AUSTIN'S.
Erie August 7 1852 13 Opposite Brown's Hotel.

TO sell or exchange for Lumber a new covered buggy, enquire at Constable & Co's Sash Factory. July 17 '52 10

HARPER'S Magazine for August, can be had at Erie Aug. 7 1852—13 J. B. GUNNISON & Co's.

THAT Song "Little Eva," Also; a large supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin can be had at GUNNISON'S.
Erie August 7 1852—13 New Bookstore.

CABINET WARE, CABINET WARE!

C LL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES,

THE subscribers would adopt this method of returning their sincere thanks to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, and would state that they have just received from the City of New York and extensive assortment of

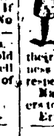
CABINET WARE,

embracing Mahogany Sofas of different styles, Mahogany French, Cabriolet and Chairs, Mahogany Tables, with and without Marble Tops, with a list of other articles too numerous for newspaper detail all of which are offered at prices lower than they can be procured in any other establishment west of New York. This is said in the spirit of candy honest, but from a connection of its years, as all will find who may take the trouble to institute a personal examination.

They continue to manufacture all varieties of Cabinet Ware—They hold themselves in constant readiness to furnish, at the shortest notice, articles of whatever style or quality. Confident of their ability to give satisfaction, they invite to their stock, and their facilities for doing good and cheap work, the attention of the citizens of the city and county.

Mattresses of all sizes kept constantly on hand.
Erie, July 21. J. H. RICE & Co.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.



THE Subscriber, in gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage which he has received from the citizens of Erie for the past five years, would most respectively call their attention to his present location. Having erected a new shop on the east side of State street, two doors North of 8th, and adjoining J. Baldwin's Store, he is now prepared again to wait upon and accommodate his old patrons and friends, and hopes that by his usual success in making "good fits," not only to continue in their confidence, but also, those of their influence, and by his own integrity and attention to business to secure a liberal share of the public patronage which he respectfully solicits.

Many fine Woolen Clothing made to order and Cutting for others to make up, done with care and promptness.

Erie, July 29, 1852. JOHN GOALDING.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm, known as the "Baird Farm," situate in the township of North East, about one mile from Neeley's Mills, on the Lake sh

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber having leased the store No 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lester, Sennett & Chesney, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage, Goods

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New-York,

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of the duties attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale**, will confine himself to selling by the Package. If he can be gratified in so doing. He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will comprise a portion of his stock, viz:

New Orleans, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars: Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffee do., Porto Rico, Muscovado, & Cuba Molasses. S. R. Syrup, in bbls or hhd; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's loose chewing, add papers, also loose and assorted size pap. Smoking; Black and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars; Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes; Currants, Figs, Pimento Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger; Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee in lb. and 1-4 lb. papers; Powder, in whole, half, and quarter kegs; Shot, Lead, Nuts of different kinds; No. 1 Pale, Castile, and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant and Whale Oil; Sperm, Linseed and Olive do.; Mackerel, No. 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls, Codfish, Herring and White fish; Paints and Oils; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey; old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champagne Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded

Erie, Sept 29,—18. J. M. SMITH.

WINES, LIQUORS.

CIGARS, Groceries, Pickles, Pickeled Oysters, Lobsters, Foreign Fruit and Nuts. J. G. & W. I. MILLS, No. 3 William's Block, opposite Brown's New Hotel, Erie, Pa., have just opened a New Establishment, where they are prepared to sell all Articles in their line at the Lowest Prices, at Wholesale and Retail. The Stock Consists in part of the following articles, to wit;

Wines,	Oranges,	Preserved Fruits,	Macearonia,
Liquors,	Lemons,	Vermicelli,	Sardines,
Cigars,	Figs,	Plain Pickles,	Anchovies,
Porter,	Raisins,	Mixed Pickles,	Cat-sup,
Ale,	Nuts,	Pickled Oysters,	Cayenne,
Cider,	Cocoa,	Pickled Lobsters,	Nutmegs,
Cordials,	Pines,	Pickled Clams,	Curicos, Ex Absinthe.

WHISKEY BY THE BARREL.

ALSO—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Ground Spices, Confectionary by the Box, such as Biscuit, Crackers by the Barrel, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—We import our own Cigars, and can sell better quality of Cigars at the same prices than any house in the city. Pure and Genuine Wines, Liquors of every description constantly on hand, for Sale Wholesale at low rates. Also—Bottled Wines and Liquors for Medicinal or other purposes on hand by the Dozen or Single bottle which are pure.

AGENCY FOR BUFFALO ALE—Which we will sell Gilman & Barton's Ale for sale by the barrel of Buffalo Price, all ing transportation. Also receiving in their Season Oysters in Shell, Keg and Can, from I. G. Mills & Co., of New York, for Sale Wholesale at Low Prices.

J. G. MILLS, New York. } W. I. MILLS, Buffalo.

N. B. Hotels, Steam Boats, private Families and Pedlers generally supplied with all articles in our line, at Buffalo prices. ORDERS from City and surrounding country respectfully solicited, and we pledge ourselves that all goods shall be as recommended

Erie, May 22, 1852. 2

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported into Erie, which he will sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere. On the first floor, No 1, may be found a large assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, Gold and Gold and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes, Cuff pins and bracelets, Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pencil steel fob and guard chains, keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the importers at Genoa to furnish a supply every week fresh from the mint, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment in the business of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, a wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other timepieces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano-fortes, melodeons, harpsichords, guitars, violins, bagpipes, tamborines, clarionets, flutes, flageolets, fifes, accordions, &c., &c., for sale and exchange. Lamps, argandoils, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and Germans silver table and teaspoons, sugar and soup scoops, butter knives.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANIA WARE.—Tea sets, coffee pots and candlesticks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes, Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel tag, and purse clasps, hair combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-servers, &c

All of which will be shown to the visitors at any time between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. free of charge, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

17 S. Sill Palace is located one door east of and formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—17

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. M. CURTIS, having returned from New York, with an extensive and complete assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

of the Spring styles, would say to the ladies, and all of her numerous customers, that she is now prepared to supply them with any and every article in her line of trade. Feeling thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, still hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

SILK BONNETS are extensive, embracing every variety worn. Having selected them myself with great care, I trust I shall be able to please all both in style and price. My assortment of RIBBONS is also large. The Ladies can be sure to find Ribbons at my shop, of the newest styles, at all times—no deception in third particular. Also a variety of Straw Trimmings. My assortment of Ladies' Gloves, Mitts and Hose is complete, embracing all sizes and colors, all of the best quality. I have a great variety of Lace for Mantles, Thread Laces, Dress Caps, Cap Lace, Mourning Goods, Mantilla Silk, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Needle Work, French Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Undercloth Kerchiefs, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Plain Artificial Flowers, Wire ribs and Borders, Head Dress Trimming, Berthi Fringe, French Dimity, Crewel, Embroidery Patterns, Perforated Paper, Canvas, Pins, Needles, Perfumery, Hair Combs, Fans, Corsetts, Crewel and Crotchet Needles, Stabilere Silk, Tidy Cotton, Bone or Silks and Linings of all colors, Bonnet Frames and Crowns, Whale bones, with many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which I will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible price.

Mantillas, ready made, always on hand. Bonnets cleaned and pressed. Having supplied myself with the best help from the east, I am prepared to attend to all orders with despatch and execute them in the best style. M. CURTIS.

Erie, April 17.—9

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through to Dunkirk in 2½ Buffalo in 4½ hours!

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD

IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, May 3d, 1852, trains leave Erie daily as follows, Sundays excepted.

1st Express passenger train, leaves, at 12M.

2nd " " " " 6½ P. M.

One Express train on Sundays at 12 M.

The above trains connect at Dunkirk and Buffalo with both the morning and evening trains for New York City via N. Y. and E. R. Rail Road and Albany Rail Road.

Passengers by the noon train for Buffalo and wishing to return the same evening have 4½ hour in Buffalo.

This Company is prepared to transport live stock and freight of all kinds over their road. Baggage checked to Dunkirk and Buffalo. Fare to Dunkirk $1,25 to Buffalo $2,00. Trains leave by Eastern Rail Road time which is about twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

J. F. TRACY,

Erie May 3d, 1852. Superintendent of L. & N. E. R. R.

OILS, TALLOW, GREASE, AND OHIO MINERAL PAINT.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil. Price 75 cts. per gallon.

2500 gallons Do do do do do do

In casks of various sizes.

200 Barrels boiled do do do do do do

5000 Gallons do do do do do do

In casks of various sizes.

250 Barrels Tanners oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 55 to 60 cents per gallon.

1500 Gallons in casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.

50 Tons Yellow grease, for heavy gearings, and coarse Machinery, in barrels or casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cts per pound.

15 Tons Ohio mineral paint, in barrels at the lowest market price

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

17 I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my stock is always full and quick returns.

E. F. POND.

56 *Water Street, (under the Pearl st House)*

New York, June 10 1852. 3mos *NEW YORK*

NEW ARRIVAL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

At Warren's Hat Cap and Furnishing Store,

No. 8 Brown's Block, State street.

A FRESH supply of those beautiful Moleskin Hats to be sold at great bargains. Also, Drab Beavers, very rich and comfilled for summer wear. Also, new styles of Kossuth, Panama, Petrolia and Straw Hats of all kinds and prices. Also new styles of Cloth Caps.

FURNISHING GOODS

Of all kinds, new styles of Shirts and Collars; the latest patterns of Scarfs and Cravats, very rich and beautiful styles; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Patent Leather and Embossed Traveling Bags, Valices, Trunks, Umbrellas and Canes. So great a variety cannot be all enumerated in an advertisement. Call and look at them and remember my motto, which will be kept in all cases. All Goods that don't prove as they are represented will be exchanged or the money refunded.

June 6. J. H. WARREN.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. DAVIS & CO., would inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have commenced business on the Diamond, 4 doors west of William's Broker's Office, where all kinds of MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, will be attended to with care. From a long experience in the business Mrs. D. feels confident she shall be able to conduct the business in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with a call. A new supply of Millinery will be opened the first week in June. Straws bleached and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

May 3, 6

CHEAP FURNITURE.

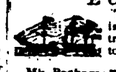
AND CHAIR WARE ROOM.

JOHN WELSH, corner of State and Light street Erie Pa., will ever keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of RICH FURNITURE, which he will sell lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in Erie, manufactured by Smith & Richardson, wholesale and retail dealers in furniture and chairs 171 Main st., Buffalo. They are now manufacturing an article of Sofas very neat and durable, which he will sell from $20 to $25. Call and see.

Erie May 11 1852. 3m.

NUTS of all kinds for sale by J. G. & W. I. Mills, No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

ECKFORD LINE.



THIS Line, possessing unsurpassed facilities, is prepared, upon the opening of navigation, to transport Merchandize, Produce, etc., from and to New York, and the Western States.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Mk. Packages **ECKFORD LINE**, Ship Daily by the "OLD LINE TROY TOW BOATS,"

} CONSIGN SAME.

Eckford Express.

The Public is informed that such arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Steamers as will enable this Line to forward Merchandize, daily, from New York to the Western and Southern States, with the greatest dispatch.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages **ECKFORD EXPRESS**, Ship by "PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS." Foot Courtlandt Street Shippers are requested to procure Bills of Lading, at the Office, No. 125 Broad street, Square.

HUGH ALLEN, } 127 Broad st. New York.
G. B. WILLIAMS, }
MAXWELL & PATTEN, } Buffalo.
JOHN ALLEN, }

CONSIGNEES AT LAKE ERIE PORTS.

Jno Hearn, & Co., Erie, Pa. J. H. Hall, Conneaut, O
M. Watrous, Ashtabula, " D. Knight & Co., Fairport, "
Eddy & Halliday, Cleveland, " Walker & Co., Milan, "
E. F. Osborn, Sandusky, " A. Godard, Toledo, "
D. B. Miller, & Co., Monroe, M. Bridge & Lewis, Detroit, M.

April 17. 49

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO.

1852. 1852.

THE New and splendid upper cabin STEAMER GLOBE. AMOS PRATT Master.

LEAVES ERIE at 6 o'clock A. M.	LEAVES CHICAGO at 6 o'clock A. M.
Thursday June 17	Wednesday June 24
Thursday July 1	Wednesday July 8
Thursday July 15	Wednesday July 22
Thursday July 29	Wednesday Aug 5
Thursday Aug 12	Wednesday Aug 19
Thursday Aug 26	Wednesday Sept 2
Thursday Sept 9	Wednesday Sept 16
Thursday Sept 23	Wednesday Sept 30
Thursday Oct 7	Wednesday Oct 14
Thursday Oct 21	Wednesday Oct 28
Thursday Nov 4	Wednesday Nov 10

J. HEARN & CO. Public Dock, } Agents.
JOHN KEENAN Erie. }

June 12 1852. 5

Michigan Southern Rail Road Line.

BOATS leave Erie daily for Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.

G. J. MORTON, Agt.
Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

49

1852 1852

CHICAGO and Intermediate Ports, the splendid upper cabin steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, L. B. Gouldsmith, commander, will leave Erie as follows:

Tuesday,	April	6 o'clock A. M.
"	13	"
"	27	"
"	May 11	"
"	25	"
"	June 8	"
"	22	"
"	July 6	"
"	20	"
"	August 3	"
"	17	"
"	31	"
"	September 14	"
"	28	"
"	October 12	"
"	26	"
"	November 9	"

GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent Public Dock Erie Pa
JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.

Erie, May 1, 1852 3m5

1852 1852

THE Splendid Upper Cabin Steamers MICHIGAN and JULIA B. MORTON, will ply regularly between Buffalo, Erie and Green Bay, during the season. For further particulars apply to J. HEARN & CO., or G. J. MORTON, Erie, Pa.

JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.

April 17, 1852.—49

1852. BUFFALO AND CLEVELAND. 1852.

TWO Trips per week. Touching at Dunkirk, Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport. The splendid upper Cabin steamer DIAMOND, Captain John G. Hurr, will run regularly during the season of 1852, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at above ports each way, as follows:

Leaves Erie, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Touching at Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport.

Leaves Erie, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 A. M., touching at Barcelona and Dunkirk.

For freight or passage apply to J. HEARN & Co., or JOHN KEENAN, Erie.

GEO. B. WALBRIDGE & CO., Proprietors, Foot of Washington street, Buffalo.

EDDY & HALLIDAY, Agents, Cleveland.

Erie, May 22, 1852 2

1852 1852

FOR CHICAGO.

Touching at Detroit, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Milwaukie, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan

THE staunch and fast Propeller TROY, D. F. Downing, Captain, will be used for the above Ports during the balance of the season, as follows:

Thursday July 15,	9 A. M	Tuesday Sept. 28,	9 A. M.
Tuesday August 3,	do	Saturday Oct. 16,	do
Saturday " 21,	do	Thursday Nov 4,	do
Thursday Sept. 6,	do	Tuesday " 23,	do

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

Erie June 26 1852. G. J. MORTON, Public Dock.

PEOPLE'S LINE 1852.

Saf, Pleasant and Expeditious Route to New York.

New Passage and Freight Arrangement to and from New York, at Greatly Reduced Prices

Passengers will be taken from Buffalo by the Express or other trains of Cars to Albany, and from Albany to New York, by the splendid low pressure Steamers of the People's Line, all of which are replete with every comfort and convenience.

Steamers ISAAC NEWTON, Com. W. H. Peck, and HENDRIK HUDSON, Jr., Com. A. P. Smith, leaving Albany daily on the arrival of the Express Train in the evening, and arriving in New York at Cortlandt street Wharf, at 6 o'clock next morning. Leaving New York at 6 P. M. connecting with the Morning Express Train at Albany.

Steamers ORUSCO, Capt. Hoyt, and RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. Bogardus, leave Albany daily at 6 P. M., on arrival of first morning Express Train from Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, arriving in New York at Robinson street Wharf, at 6 o'clock next morning. Leave New York at 6 P. M., connecting with the Evening Express Trains at Albany.

Passengers can be checked to and their baggage checked to and from New York.

Freight can be contracted for at all the stations on the line of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and from New York at the People's Line office on their Wharf at foot of Robinson street, New York.

Prices Freight from New York to Buffalo, on first class, 8 cents; 2d class 6½ cents; 3d class 5½ cents; 4th class 3½ cents—and from Buffalo to New York on 1st class 3½ cents; 2d class 2½ cents; 3d class 1½ cents, and 4th class 40 cents.

J. NEWTON, Agent, New York,
GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent, Erie.

New York, April 1—52.

THE splendid passenger steamers VIDA and REINDEER, will run on a Day Line, leaving foot of Hamilton street, Albany, at 7 A. M. on arrival of Buffalo Night Express, and New York, from Murray street Wharf, at 7 A. M. connecting with Afternoon Express. Through in 24 hours making the usual landing at 9 intermediate ports.

PRINTS at wholesale or retail, cheaper than the cheapest by May 29.—2 SILAS JACKSON.

NEW CONCERN!! BRASS FOUNDRY!!!

WEST SIDE OF STATE STREET ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber, would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened his new Brass Foundry, and is prepared to execute all orders for work in his line with promptness and despatch.

His occupation embraces the manufacture and repairing of brass work on Steam and Fire engines, Carriage and Harness Mountings, Hub bands for Carriages and Buggies, Beer Pumps and Soda Fountains, repaired Engines, Surveying and Musical instruments, fitting keys and the manufacturing of Gudgeons for all kinds of machinery, together with almost every variety of work in the casting metals, such as gilding & plating. He also manufactures German Silver, Copper, Bell metal, Box metal Block tin, &c., &c.

Cash and for every kind of old metal, iron excepted.

Erie, May 8 1852. 6m32

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are of particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new rooms which have been just prepared for the Art. He still is the great agent of the Art, and is the down the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to study and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a gallery in the Northern Gallery in the U. States where the pictures are made by a common workman, and he is now to produce superior pictures by such a window process is ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equalled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in either room in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age. Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H. SHERMAN

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 18

Groceries! Groceries!!

SIEGEL & KELSEY have opened at No. 4 Wright's Block a very extensive assortment of Groceries of every kind and quality and so long as they sell them at their present low prices, there no longer exists any necessity for county Merchants or others, to go to the eastern cities for their supplies, for they can purchase of them at such low prices as will enable them to save the time and money they would necessarily expend going to New York and back, not speaking of the saving in transportation which is not itself a small profit. We have in order to let the truth of the above, you will call and examine our goods and prices, but don't get into the wrong shop to recollect the name and number, Siegel & Kelsey, No. 4 Wright's Block State street Erie Pa.

P. S. We have the sole agency for the sale of Smith & Blanchard's U. S. Eagle self operating Soap. One of the most useful inventions of the age. It has never been equaled and cannot be excelled. It is warranted to be just what it is recommended.—Washes as well in Salt and Hard water as in soft.

Erie June 26 1852. 7

THIS WAY STRANGER!!

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance fade."

F. ASHLL, the Daguerrean Artist

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity that he still continues his rooms over the Erie Bank, for the purpose of delineating the human face divine by means of the beautiful art of the Daguerreotype in the latest and most approved style. He offers to produce the likeness of any person favoring him with a sitting which shall be pronounced by competent judges, superior to the work of any other Artist what ever, for strength, beauty, and life-like appearance.

Daguerre(o)p(e), O what delight!
To gaze upon its works of light;
How high the polish, pure the tone,
And every face is nature's own;
Blue never yet with all its skill,
The soul with such delight could fill.

His Pictures being fixed by the cyanide of gold and other ingredients of his own preparation, can never fade out by exposure to air and light. Those who wish perfect likenesses will please call at his rooms over the Erie Bank, and examine specimens—Other hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. in all states of the weather. Erie, Feb. 14, 1852 6m30

A LARGE assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves just received and at MURPHEY'S, on Park Row

LADIES colored and Black Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Buskins, Tie Plates, Children's Shoes, Tie Plates and Cloth Overs Ties and a great variety of children's shoes for sale cheap at

Erie May 15, 1852. SMITH JACKSON.

1 CASE printed Lawns, from 10 to 12½ cts. colors warranted. Erie May 1 1852. 51 TIBBALS & HAYES.

CHAIN, Wall and Cistern Pumps, all sizes and prices at MURPHEY'S, on Park Row.

Erie, May 15th, 1852.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FRESH ground flour on hand at my Distillery, which I will deliver on *Short Notice*, any where within the city limits, at as low prices as any other establishment.—*Flour Warranted* to give satisfaction. H. B. HAVERSTICK,

May 22,—2

TEAS, 30 Chests of all grades of Teas varying from 3 to 6 shillings per lb., also 30 Caddies Tea 8 lbs., each, very nice put up, expressly for families, for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT

May 22 —2

EMBROIDERED Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, an extensive variety for sale cheap at May 22. JACKSON'S.

WHITE Blue and Pink Tarlions, embroidered Muslin Jaconet, Muslins, Book and Bishop Lawn, Swiss Muslin, and a good assortment of Drapery Muslin for sale cheap at SMITH JACKSON'S

Erie, May 22.

BLACK French Broadcloths, Green and Blue Broadcloth, Black doe skin Cassimeres of every quality and style at JACKSONS.

May 22.—3

VESTINGS, Plain and figured silk and satin, Buff, cassimeres, Farmers satin, plain and figured White, Buff, and figured Mersailles Vesting at the cheap Store of SMITH JACKSON

May 22.—3

LADIES Hose, White, Brown, Colored and mixed Cotton, White and Black Silk, an assortment of Misses and Children Hose at JACKSONS.

May 22.—3

COTTON YARN, from No. 5 to 20, in any quantity: also, colored Carpet Warp, white do., Wicking, Batting, Wadding etc. June 12 1852. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

New Spring Goods.

No. 1 Wright's Block. State Street.

NOW opening at the above old stand, one of the richest, most complete and brightest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market, among which are

Barage de Laines of new and rich design, at various prices.

De Laines, Black and colored all wool—Gold Medal, Manchester, and Scotch de Laines—at low prices.

Silks and Satins in great variety, and unusually Cheap.

Barages and Lawns, a general assortment of very rich Goods.

Poplins of all colors, figured, watered, and plain.

Ginghams and Prints, in great variety, embracing the most popular make.

Shawls—Crape, Silk, Broche, Cashmere and Thibet Shawls.

Ribbons—Bonnet Ribbons, Sash, Mantua, &c. &c

Bonnets—The Spring styles of Bonnets, directly from the manufacturer in large quantities and very cheap.

Cloths and Cassimeres—A large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres of French and American make

☞ As we have in our employ the best of workmen, gentlemen can be furnished with a suit of Clothes a little cheaper at our establishment than at any other in the city, and fits warranted. Our stock of

Ready-Made Clothing!

both for Boys' and Mens' wear, is also very extensive and is worthy of the attention of those desiring

CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY.

Groceries of all kinds, not forgetting 2300 the best imported Cigars can be sold here for the money, can be found cheap at No. 1, Wright's Block,—don't mistake the number

Erie, April 6, 1852. 49 J. ROSENZWEIG & CO.

HURRAH FOR THE CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

BILL.—Why, John what do you halloo for?

John.—O! if I should tell you all about it you would halloo worse than I did.

Bill—Then tell me quick.

John—Why, I was at JACOB KOCH'S Clothing Store, No. 7, Reed House, and such a sight, and such a selling, and such a crowd you never saw before. He sells Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store this side of New York.

Bill—Well, what has he got?

John.—He has all kinds of Coats you can imagine, from a fine black Dress Coat, down to a linen Coat; and in Vests he can't be beat. He has Satin Vests of all kinds, and has Velvet and Cloth Vests also, the best and prettiest you ever saw;—and he has the greatest assortment of Pants on Earth, and he has them cloudy Pants, that new style just come out this Spring, and is that style do you think he has?—Why, a whole lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a man can go and get his measure taken for a whole suit for little or nothing

Bill.—You have told me so much that I am bound to go there and buy.

John.—Now, hold on, I have not told you all yet. He has the best assortment of Collars, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Traveling Bags and Umbrellas I ever saw.

Bill.—Now, I have but thirty-five dollars with me, but I will go and buy that much at any rate before he sells all.

John.—I bought a suit only forty five dollars worth and I can hardly carry them alone; but I am going home now, to get some more money and tell all the neighbors about, for I know it to their advantage, and you may know that most of the storekeepers keep the New York made clothing, but he has the Cutter in the store and gets every thing made here.

Bill.—Now, I know that they don't half sew goods in N. York

John.—And another thing he sells only for cash, and I like it first rate, because it is always best to pay for what you get. Now, I tell what his Motto is, a good one too—"Quick Sales and Small Profits." Well good bye to you, but don't forget it is No. 1, Reed House, North side of the Diamond.

Erie, April 17, 1852. 49

FLOUR, Salt, Fish, Pork, Hams, Oats, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes constantly on hand and for sale as cheap as the cheapest. W. F. RINDERNECHT

May 22, 1852. 2

CALIFORNIA STORE.

GOODMAN has removed to No. 4, Brown's Block, Erie, and is now opening a new and one of the most rich and splendid assortments of Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware that was ever offered in this city, embracing a great variety of Watches of different Escapements, both gold and silver, and the latest style of Chains, Seals, and Keys to match together with the most fashionable Jewelry, consisting of fine gold diamond, ruby, pearl and topaz Finger Rings, rubs and pearl Broaches and Earpendants, Bracelets, &c. Also, Gold Lockets, gold and silver Pencils, gold Pens, dessert and tea spoons, Sugar Tongs and Scoops, Spectacles, and a large and fine assortment of rich Plated Ware, Urns, Tea Sets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Candlesticks, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods, both useful and ornamental: Clocks of all descriptions from $1 25 to $30, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest and a little cheaper for ready pay. The attention of the former customers of Mr. Goodman and the public generally is invited to this notice. June 5. 3

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

BARNUM AND JENNY LIND CHAIRS.

Just Arrived direct from the City of New York.

A LARGE and splendid assortment of CHAIRS, consisting of every variety and style, and of the best fashions, constructed by the most celebrated workmen in the city, which the subscriber is now prepared to sell at Greater Bargains than whoever offered to this community before. Determined not to be outdone, he is now prepared to compete with all competition, and offers inducements that cannot be found in any other establishment in this city, and to insure to him a share of public patronage. In addition to his stock of eastern work, he has a large assortment of his own manufacture, embracing Settees of all kinds, Cradles, children's rocking chairs, and in fact every thing in the chair line.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity are invited to call and examine, when they will find greater bargains, more beautiful work and a larger assortment at the *Old Stand* that can be found in any other public house in this city. Call and examine and you will believe that the old stand is the place for great bargains.

J. W. AYRES.

Northeast corner of State and Eighth Streets.

N. B.—All kinds of Repairing done punctually and on the most reasonable terms Erie June 12 1852. 5.

D. T. HARRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

180 *Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.*

MR. H. having opened an extensive Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Establishment, as the above State, at this determination to pay one strict attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS.

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD AND FASHIONABLE first quality of MATERIALS.

MR. G. W. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentleman wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made in the best style

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand

YOUTHS and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. 6m

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Cheap Books and Stationery!!

DURLIN & SLOAN.

NO. 9 Brown's Hotel, state st. Erie, have on hand, and are constantly adding thereto, the most extensive and the cheapest assortment of *Ready and Stationery* ever offered in this market—embracing History, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Travels, Scientific and Classical and Blank Books, English, French, and American Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c. &c.—The following are a few of our prices by which the public can judge somewhat of the rest of the stock, viz:

Quarto Bibles, from		$1.75 to	$ 6,00
Pocket "		50 "	12,50
Blank Books, Cap	B. per qr.	15 "	37
" " "	F. " "	25 "	63
Steel Pens, per gross		62 "	1,50
Envelopes " 1000		1,25 "	2,25
Playing Cards per doz		75 "	6,00

Cottage Ink, the best in market, per doz. 25c

And every thing else in proportion. Call and examine quality and prices, and we are confident we shall be able to satisfy you that No 9, is the place to buy cheap.

17 Any quantity of Rags wanted in exchange for Books; at 3 cents per pound.

17 A liberal reduction from these and corresponding prices, made to those who buy to sell again.

N. B. A good canvasser wanted to solicit subscribers for two popular works, at which good wages can be made, as each book sold yields a profit of from 75 cents to $1.

Erie, July 17 1852. 10

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next general Assembly, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank to be located in the City of Erie, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars,

James C. Marshall	Smith Jackson
Henry Cadwell	John C. Beebe
J. H. Fullerton	George Kellogg
J. H. Williams	Guy Loomis
C. M. Tibbals	Presley Arbuckle
H. L. Brown	Thos. Moorhead, Jr.
James Lytle	W. A. Brown.

July 3 1852 8

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if the were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats for $1.50

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 28

McCLANATHAN & LOCKWOOD'S.

Daily Forwarding and Commission Line from Erie to New York.

MERCHANTS and Farmers wishing to send Produce to New York, including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc. will find it to their interest to ship by this line. N. B. Reave, salesman for Orange county N. Y. will devote his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of produce entrusted to the care of the subscribers, and will make quicker returns than any other house in the city.

O. D. SEAFFORD, Erie,
R. S. BRAWLEY, North East,
Agents.

Erie June 12 1852.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE discovery of the above preparation has established a new era in the history of the healing art; it is, in truth one of the greatest Medical discoveries of the age, because it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have heretofore resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

Female Complaints,

and comprises all the derangements to which females are subject from childhood to the age of fifty years, and is the most perfect combination of Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hæmorrhage, or "flooding;" Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chlorosis; Painful, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (cancer excepted,) of whatever duration and severity. All these complaints can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly removed by this preparation.

The claims of this Medicine to the confidence of the public are strengthened by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the Medical faculty in the United States, some of whom have voluntarily given letters of commendation, (see pamphlet,) sustaining all that is claimed for the Catholicon as a cure to agents.

Pamphlets containing much useful information touching the nature and symptoms of the above diseases, together with testimonials from ladies of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority in the pamphlet, to all which the attention of Ladies and Practitioners is respectfully invited, can be had gratis at the store of CARTER & BROTHER,

Druggists.

REFERENCES.—P. B. Peckham, M. D. Utica N. Y. L. D. Fleming, M. D. Canajoharie N. Y. M. H. Mills, M. D. Rochester, N. Y. D. Y. Foote, M. D. Syracuse, N. Y. Prof. Dunbar, M. D. Baltimore, Md. J. C. Orrick, M. D. Baltimore, Md. W. W. Reese, M. D. Clayton N. Y. W. Prescott, M. D. Concord, N. H. Central Depot, 304 Broadway New York July 17 '52-6m10

TO BUILDERS.—A quantity of Hemlock